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INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Departure of the United States Steamer San Jacinto for Hong-Kong—How Chinese Currency is Enforced—Official Publications Relative to the Rebels and the British at Canton—The Decree Against Foreigners—The Russian and American Treaties with Japan—Collection of a Russian Fleet on the Amoor—American Shipping in Chinese Seas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, WOOSUNG, China, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

Being on the eve of starting for Hong Kong, and not expecting on our arrival there to have time or opportunity to write to you before the departure of the Overland mail, I deem it best to take time by the forelock and give you a summary of North China and Japan news. Your correspondent being attached to a ship whose motions are notoriously eccentric and uncertain, must be excused for occasionally anticipating the same. The flag-ship of the East India squadron is truly an anomaly; whence she comes or whither she goes is only known to the *higher* luminaries,—the sun and the moon,—the stars are only expected to clap their hands in silent joy for being permitted to reflect a little light. Blest is the man who belongs to the navy, and who sits under the shadow of his executives, for if he knows something then will he know nothing.

A brief summary of North China news will amount to the following: Pekin gazettes had been received at Shanghae of as late date as Sept. 30. They contain nothing of especial interest. As a specimen of Chinese financiering we have the following: On Sept. 16 an imperial decree was issued requiring all persons in shops in the metropolis to use the new copper coin called the tin cash piece. If they refuse, for the first offence they are to wear the cangue for a month. For the second offence, banishment is awarded to the most distant part of the country, to mountains where the atmosphere is poisonous, and not to participate in any subsequent general pardon.

The *Gazette* of Sept. 24 and 27 records various successes over the rebels, which are not, however, worthy of credit by the civilized world. In the *Gazette* of the 30th mention is again made of the Canton troubles. This is an extract:

"At the city of Canton, since the Autumn of last ear, the English Barbarians have been exciting disturbances, thus increasing the burden of the naval force. At present, although matters are a little quieter, yet the task of resisting and keeping our own requires the presence of the forces, and the Emperor is prayed not to make his commands, in reference to their being drafted off to other quarters, too urgent."

There has been much feeling excited amongst the foreign residents of Shanghae in consequence of the issuing of a proclamation by the Governor of the Province concerning the admission of foreigners into the interior. This has been posted up on the gates of the city of Shanghae, and it is supposed, also, on those of the neighboring towns and cities of the Province. The sum and substance of it is, that it denounces as traitors those Chinese who in any way encourage or abet the introduction of Barbarians into the interior of the country, and threatens them with punishment should they persist in so doing. It further commands all subordinate authorities, and the people generally, to seize and deliver over to their Consuls whoever of the Barbarians may be found beyond the boundaries prescribed by the treaty. The appearance of such a document in the Province of Keangsoo, where the people have heretofore been proverbially friendly toward foreigners, cannot but excite suspicion and alarm amongst them. The tone of this document is entirely different from what has been the tenor of documents relating to the same subject, which have before appeared. Its language is anything but deferential, and will give foreigners another opportunity to growl about "Chinese insolence." For several years past there has been constant violations of the Nankin Treaty, by foreigners who have penetrated into the interior of the country, mainly for the prosecution of commercial enterprise, it being the prevalent sentiment amongst foreigners here in China that they are not bound to observe treaties; that they have the right to appropriate China, soul, body and spirit, to their own use. Such a document—which sets forth that the Chinese have rights—cannot but give offence to the delectable class whom the Chinese have given a foothold on their soil. What is complained of now by the above class at Shanghae, is a too rigid adherence to the letter of the treaty. Let liberal men deduce their own conclusions.

The Russian steamer *America* arrived at Shanghae from Nagasaki, Japan, on the 30th of last month, having on board H. E. Count POUTIATINE, of whom I spoke in a former letter. H. E. has concluded a treaty, which is substantially the same as that of the present existing American treaty. Of the provisions of this, as well as the supplementary American treaty recently concluded between Consul-General HARRIS and the Japanese Government, I presume you have been advised ere this. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. HARRIS for what he has done for our and other Governments, for I believe that it has been mainly through his instrumentality that there has been so much done in Japan. I have recently received a letter from a gentleman connected with the diplomatic corps in Japan, in which he gives the most flattering testimony of Mr. H.'s earnest endeavors in negotiating, and tells me that "he is still doing." I am rejoiced that I have been so agreeably disappointed in Mr. H.—as a diplomatist, and I fully believe that for once the right man is in the right place. What he has done, he has done unaided and alone, not having the *prestige* of having the guns of a man-of-war to aid his diplomacy. I have seen a letter from the Consul-General, written to an officer high in rank and standing in this ship, in which he complains most bitterly of the neglect of the naval authorities on this station. He certainly has just cause of complaint, as the sequel will show. We have in the last year done less than ten days' cruising. Our time has been spent at Hong Kong and Shanghae, none other of the five free ports of China having been visited by our ship. Within a few days' steaming from Simoda, and urgent call for a national vessel there, we have left the Consul-General alone for over a year, wanting in the meantime for the very necessaries of life.

The North-China *Herald* of Oct. 24 has the following concerning the doings of the Russians in this part of the world:

"Information has reached us through Chinese sources that the Russians are collecting a large fleet in the Amoor, and that the letter transmitted to Peking by H. E. Count POUTIATINE contained an offer from the Emperor of Russia to put down the Chinese rebellion, by furnishing troops, provisions, &c., on condition that the Emperor of China would cede to Russia the provinces of Kirin and Helung-kwang, in Manchuria, and another province supposed to be Shing king. The possession of the two former would connect the Russian dominions with the sea-board—the western border of the first named being on the Russian Empire, and the eastern boundary of Kirin being the Gulf of Tartary. Our informant places great reliance on the credibility of the story, and there is so much of probability in it that it deserves attention. It is said, however, that the Emperor of China has refused the offer. A large number of foreign vessels, principally American, carry on trade between the west coast of America and the Amoor, to which place they carry large supplies of provisions. We would like to know why our men-of-war do not occasionally visit these regions, and report the state of affairs, politically and commercially."

We have now at Woosung and Shanghae the following American vessels: *Alfred Hill, Ariel, Belle of the West, Florence, Good Hope, Hussar, Intrepid, Mandarin, Minna, Nabob, Panama, Regnard, Surprise and Wandering Jew.*

I have to announce the death at Woosung, on the American ship *Hussar*, on the 30th of October, of Mrs. JULIET E. FISH, wife of Dr. M. W. FISH, of Shanghae.

DANI.

The British Preparations for Attacking Canton—Commissioner Reed.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES SLOOP LEVANT, HONG KONG, China, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

I fully expected that, by this time, I should have announced to your readers the capture of Canton. The attack, however, as far as we outsiders can learn, will not be made until the 25th of this month. Two of the English steamers have arrived, with about 1,100 marines on board, and all the gun-boats are here with the exception of two that put into Manilla for repairs. They were overtaken and damaged by the northeast monsoon. One of the large steam-sloops has been sent to Manilla to bring them here, and their arrival is expected every day. Altogether, there will be some twenty gun-boats, and the Admiral will be able to muster a force of thirty-five war vessels in front of Canton. This does not include the French ships which are to assist the British in the projected undertaking. We understand that the British and French will act together until they have succeeded in obtaining a new treaty from the Emperor.

The intention of the Allies is not to bombard the city, if that can be avoided, but to take possession of it and reopen trade. The Chinese are very much disgusted with the stoppage of trade caused by the blockade, and they are anxious to have the quarrel brought to an end. It is believed by many that the British will not encounter very strong opposition; nevertheless, all kinds of conjectures are afloat, and time will only disclose how the business will terminate. The affair is to be a strictly naval one;—very few of the troops will be engaged in the actual attack.

The British will be able to land about five thousand men, and the French one thousand. The Frenchmen appear to be as much disgusted as the English are at the aid they are ordered to give, although they say nothing.

The French have kept aloof from Hong Kong as much as possible. Their fleet is at Castle Peak, about nine miles from this point, on the route to Macao.

The *Minnesota* arrived here on the 6th with Minister REED, as you, in all probability, have learnt ere this. She made the passage in 128 days. She is reported to sail and steam well; but if so, she must have been badly navigated to make such a long passage.

Mr. REED has been received with great favor by his countrymen here;—whether he will be so received by Commissioner YEH remains to be seen. Captain DUPONT has made the discovery since his arrival that the *Minnesota* is no use on this station, as she is not able to visit any of the Chinese ports. Minister REED takes up his residence on board the *Portsmouth*, and will probably visit Macao to have an interview with the French Minister. During his absence the *Minnesota* will be caulked and overhauled. Her rigging is utterly worthless.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 191 Broadway

Important from Kansas.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION—TWO SETS OF STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 25.

Late advices from Kansas state that an act had passed the lower branch of the Legislature, abolishing Slavery in the Territory on the first of March.

A gentleman from Leavenworth on the 20th inst. arrived here this evening. He reports having travelled from Weston to Booneville with a messenger bearing dispatches from General CALHOUN to the members of the Cabinet, at Washington, the tenor of which, as derived from the messenger, is that General CALHOUN rejected the returns sent to Governor DENVER, instead of him, (CALHOUN,) on the ground that, in accordance with the Lecompton Schedule, they are illegal, and, therefore, void. This gives the State officers to the Democrats; also gives them one majority in the Council, and two in the House.

Mr. STORER, a Democratic member of the Legislature, had been shot in a stage, between Wyandotte and Lawrence. It was thought probable that he would die.

Mr. HENDERSON was still in custody in Lawrence.

Serious disturbances had occurred between the settlers on the Shawnee Reservation and the Indians, resulting in the death of one of the latter; and the consequent driving off of all the settlers and the burning of their houses and crops by the Indians.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

No. 2—Benjamin F. Morgan *vs.* Alfred G. Curtenius *et al.*—Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of Illinois, with costs.

No. 25—The United States *vs.* Henry Cambuston.—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, and remanding the cause.

No. 17—J. Temple Doswell *vs.* Enrique De la Lanza *et al.*—Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the United States District Court of Texas, and remanding the cause with costs.

No. 35—James B. Teller *et al. vs.* Jonathan T. Patten *et al.*—Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of Indiana, with costs and interest.

No. 23—The Commercial Bank of New-Orleans *vs.* Alexander Compton *et al.*—Appeal from the United States District Court of Texas affirmed, with costs.

No. 24—Isaac Brown *vs.* Joseph P. Shannon *et al.*—Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 45—Samuel A. White *et al. vs.* Albert T. Burnley.—Argued for defendant, and submitted on printed argument for plaintiff.

New-York State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

Case No. 60 was submitted.

No. 39—Joseph Tinkham and others, appellants, *vs.* William Tapscott and Robert Lethbridge, respondents. This case was argued by Messrs Wm. Curtis Noyes and Samuel A. Foote for appellants, and by Messrs. William Allen Butler and Charles O'Conor for respondents. This case involves the question of the constitutionality of the Port-Warden act of April 14, 1857.

Fire in Richmond, &c.

RICHMOND, (Va.,) Monday, Jan. 25.

Messrs. BINFORD & PORTER'S large furniture warehouse in this place was burned early this morning. The amount of the loss is $20,000, and the insurance $15,000.

Messrs. RIDGEWAY and O. J. WISE have been held to bail in $3,000 each to prevent further personal hostilities.

The Nebraska Legislature.

ST. LOUIS Monday, Jan. 25.

Governor RICHARDSON arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 10th inst. In reply to a message from a majority of the Legislature, now at Florence, he expresses disapprobation of their recent adjournment to that place, and requests their immediate return to Omaha.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pro-Slavery Candidates in Kansas Counted in by Gen. Calhoun—The Case of Gen. Cullom—The Retired Naval Officers—The Cases of Commodore Stewart and Lieut. Bartlett, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Private dispatches received here to-day seem abundantly to confirm the statement that Gen. CALHOUN has counted in all the Pro-Slavery State officers of Kansas and a Pro-Slavery majority of the Legislature.

Senator DOUGLAS failed to get the floor to-day to report the bill to admit Minnesota, but it is all ready.

It is considered settled now that the Indiana Senators are to be sustained in their seats until after Lecompton is disposed of.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, after a long and tedious investigation, have refused to find a bill against Gen. CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives.

I understand that the question is now under consideration whether they shall find an indictment for libel against those who published the charges which led to this investigation.

The Grand Jury are expected next to take up the case of Captain DARLING, late Door-keeper of the House of Representatives, to ascertain what basis there is for the very decided imputations upon his official conduct now very current in the community.

The friends of Mr. HOWELL, of Canandaigua, deny that SPENCER, of Ogdensburg, has the inside track for the District-Attorneyship of Northern New-York. Mr. HOWELL is one of the hardest of the Hard-Shells' even *he* has Barnburner friends.

If the Senate bill allowing the President to reinstate upon the Active List of the Navy any of the officers stricken down by the Naval Board shall become a law, it is understood that Commodore STEWART ("Old Ironsides") will be the first to enjoy its benefits.

Lieutenant WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, of New-York, doubtless will be another of its beneficiaries, for he has been treated with most flagrant injustice. After a long and tedious trial before the Court of Inquiry, a decision was rendered in his favor, and the Court adjourned.

The next day the Judge advocate succeeded in getting to Court to reopen the case *ex-parte* and secretly, where, after considerable new argument of a portion of the evidence, he at least induced one of the Judges to reverse his favorable decision,—and the result was entered against the application. In order to cover up this unheard-of outrage and injustice, the record of the Court was then falsified, so as to avoid any mention of the *favorable* decision,—and the adverse verdict was represented to have been given on the day *prior* to the *ex-parte* argument above noticed, when in fact the *only* decision given on that date was the one recommending Lieut. BARTLETT for reinstatement. I do not believe that Mr. BUCHANAN will fail to remedy the evil flowing from this outrage if power is conferred upon him to do so. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Special Committee on Public Printing has authorized one of its members, Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, to open a correspondence with printers, paper-manufacturers, engravers, and book-binders of the country, with the view of obtaining all practicable information on those subjects. Specimens of the Congressional work are to be deposited with Messrs. ARTHUR & Co., of New-York.

The Committee propose either to establish a printing-office or so dispose of the work as to obviate the scrambling for it consequent on the meeting of every Congress.

The Ex-Acting Governor of Kansas, Mr. STANTON arrived here this morning.

FRANCIS TYMANY, of Missouri, has been appointed Agent for the Indians at the Sac and Fox Agency.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary at War, giving the number of the troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter from the 1st of January, 1855, to the present time.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on foreign Relations, made a report on Central American affairs.

The report reviews at length the whole case, saying in conclusion: "The law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded in wise policy to preserve the peace of the country and maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, whether its jurisdiction abuse the protection and hospitalities of the laws, by secret and unlawful practices, to wage piratical war against nations with whom we are at peace, and in most cases dishonoring the American flag, used to shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated it would be to commit the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer, who, unequal to or disdainful of the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the license of the carnage, the rapine, and ravages of war. It would take the affairs of Government, in our foreign intercourse at least, from the hands of those to whom they are committed by the Constitution and laws and leave them under the control or at the pleasure of unknown and irresponsible agencies.

The report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality law of 1818. The Committee find that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the eighth section of that act.

Resolved, That the place where WILLIAM WALKER and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was without warrant of law; but in view of the circumstances attending it, and its result in taking away from a Territory and State in amity with the United States American citizens who were there in hostile intent, it may not call for further censure, than as it might hereafter be drawn into precedent, if suffered to pass without remark.

The Committee, inasmuch as the neutrality law may be made more efficient by some proper provision for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest at sea, are brought back to the United States, report a bill, making it the duty of the commanding officer making such arrests to bring on or send the offenders, together with the cargo of the expedition, to the port whence they started, or where the clearance was obtained, to be surrendered to the Collector, to be dealt with according to law. It is made the duty of the Collector to give immediate notice to the District-Attorney and Marshal of their presence, together with the facts and circumstances which led to their arrest, and it shall be the duty of those officers to institute proceedings against them.

The subject was made the special order for the 9th of February.

Mr. DOUGLAS, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report.

Mr. FOOT, also of the Committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and propositions laid down in the report, but in so far as the report, either in express terms, or by implication, imputed blame to Commodore PAULDING, he entirely dissented from it.

Mr. PEARCE expressed his concurrence in the report. As he had the floor on the joint resolution to give Commodore PAULDING a medal, he would prefer to make his remarks on the report and bill when they shall be taken up for consideration.

Mr. DAVIS called up the bill to increase the military establishment, which had been made the special order for to-day at 12¼ o'clock.

Mr. HALE said, inasmuch as the hour assigned for its consideration had passed, the motion to refer to the Committee on Territories so much of the President's annual Message as related to the affairs of Kansas had precedence.

The Chair decided against him.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped that Mr. DAVIS would not press the consideration of the bill to-day. It was a measure requiring some deliberation. As yet he had seen no reason for an increase of the army.

Mr. DAVIS replied there was good reason for taking up the bill now, for it was evident that Senators would not examine it until it was taken up for consideration. It was a measure recommended by the Secretary of War, and so simple and so necessary for the public interest, that he hoped it would be passed with the least possible delay and opposition.

Mr. FESSENDEN was not prepared to say whether, after a proper opportunity for investigation and discussion had been afforded, he should object to the bill or not; but he should not consent to an increase of the Army merely because the President and Secretary of War deemed it necessary. As a Senator he (Mr. FESSENDEN) must act on his own responsibility. He was inclined to think that recent events had not given the country a very favorable idea of the military skill or importance of the military recommendations of that department. The amount of the proposed increase was not of so much importance as the question whether the Army ought, under existing circumstances, to be increased at all.

Mr. DAVIS would not press the bill, were there not a public necessity for its passage. If Congress delay this matter until after the period when men can be put into the field for the present emergency, they may as well make no increase whatever. It was a question of time, and the time was brief enough. The bill should be passed immediately. It was well known that we have a small body of troops now lying in the mountains, where they must remain until the Spring, and that there have been extensive combinations among the Indians in that region, instigated by white persons, which rendered it important that our army should be reinforced. Unless the measure now proposed is to be adopted without delay, the Executive ought to KNOW it. He then spoke in complimentary terms of the officer who had been selected to command the Utah expedition.

Further debate on the Army bill was then, on motion of Mr. WILSON, postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the minority report on the contested seats of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH.

Mr. HARLAN then addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. He said he might have submitted the remarks he intended to make on the bill proposed by Mr. DAVIS, with as much pertinancy as a large majority of the speeches are made before the Senate, because he supposed the leading reason for the passage of the bill to increase the Army was to enable the President to enforce the Lecompton Constitution. There could be no other special reason for an increase at this particular time. In alluding to the harmonious professions made by both factions of the Democratic Party of attachment to the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill, he (Mr. HARLAND) remarked that the President and those who agree with him, express their attachment to it on the ground that it advocates non-intervention, while the opposite faction laud it for the reason that it declares that the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While thus perfectly agreeing in their attachment to that bill, there was a vast difference in the measures they propose. To carry out the views of the President would be, by an act of Congress, to secure the organization of a Slave State on free soil; but to adopt the views of Mr. DOUGLAS and those who agree with him, would be to secure the organization of a Free State within the same limits, just as certainly as if Congress should reënact that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall again exist North of 36° 30'. To submit that question to a fair vote of the people would be to annihilate Slavery without ceremony, for it was known in advance that the people of the Territory, by a large majority, were opposed to the existence of Slavery. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of the influence of the Slave power on the Government employes in Washington, remarking that none of them could express sentiments in accordance with the Northern sentiment without sacrificing their official positions. This power also influenced learned men and learned professors. If a physician were called upon to tie up the bleeding head of a Senator, (alluding to Mr. SUMNER,) he must instantly become security for the assailant, in order to preserve his professional interests. Even the artisans on the Government works know their interests depend on their silence, or acquiescence in the views of the dominant party. There was no place outside the House or Senate where a man could speak freely, and even in the Senate it was at terrible peril of sacrifice of health or life. Why was this? Because the title to slave property will not bear analysis, nor the touch of reason. It is sought to be maintained by the virtue of the law of force. By the mere exercise of physical power it can be maintained, and in no other way.

Mr. POLK alluded to the fact that several Senators had quoted from Gov. WALKER'S letter in order to prove that the Lecompton Delegates were elected by a minority of the people of Kansas and that nineteen out of thirty-four counties had not an opportunity to send a delegate to the Convention. He read a statement, originally published in the Missouri *Republican*, in contradiction of WALKER'S allegation, from HENRY CLAY POTE and other members of that Convention.

Mr. STUART asked whether WALKER had not been in a position to know the facts which he stated, and whether STANTON'S statements in his Message to the Legislature were not to be relied on, against the newspaper statements of three or four individuals who were implicated in the very thing charged. The assertions of the persons alluded to by the Senator from Missouri should be taken with the same allowance on the one side as those of JIM LANE on the other. POTE and LANE both went to Kansas for mischief. POTE'S statement showed that he was actuated more by personal feelings against WALKER than by a desire to enlighten the country at large.

Mr. WILSON said that the persons to whom reference had been made contradict the positive statements of Secretary STANTON and Governor WALKER, as well as all the facts known in Kansas and by every intelligent man in the country. He was in Kansas in May and July last, and could assert that WALKER'S and STANTON'S statements were absolutely true in every just sense of the word.

In fifteen counties no census was taken nor enrollment made, partly from neglect of officials and partly in some instances because there were no officials to perform the duty. He then alluded to the various election frauds in Kansas.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was tired of hearing these allegations of fraud.

Mr. WILSON said these frauds were notorious, and he was not surprised that Senators on the other side of the Chamber were tired of them. All those who justified or apologized for them ought to be held morally accountable before the country for so doing.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts mean to say that he apologized for, or that he excused the frauds.

Mr. WILSON replied that he did not accuse the Senator. Frauds had been committed, and those who justify or excuse them ought to be held morally responsible.

Mr. DAVIS said that he complained of the mere charges of fraud without proof being produced to sustain them. If they were proven he would be among the last men to justify them.

Mr. BROWN remarked that as the Lecompton Constitution would be sent to the Senate by Friday, it would then be before them as a practical question. On his motion, the subject was postponed till that time; and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Speaker announced the following as the names of the members appointed a Select Committee upon a Pacific Railroad: Messrs. Phelps of Missouri, Jones of Tennessee, Washburn of Maine, Millson of Virginia, Curtis of Iowa, Corning of New-York, Underwood of Kentucky, Groesbeck of Ohio, Gilmer of North Carolina, Singleton of Mississippi, Farnsworth of Illinois, Phillips of Pennsylvania, Leach of Michigan, Bryan of Ohio, and Scott of California.

Mr. KEITT, in the absence of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, who had moved the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed one month, and stated that he (KEITT) understood on good authority that Mr. MATTESON was detained in consequence of the severe illness of his wife. Motion agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Invalid Pension bill.

Mr. GARTRELL made a speech in support of Slavery, hesitating not to defend the institution as being strictly in accordance with right, the sternest dictates of humanity and the Word of God. The time for apology was passed. The Southern people are a unit and stand up before the world to defend and entirely justify it. Other nations, including France and England, are beginning to see the error of their ways, and are ready to embark in a system of Slavery more barbarous and oppressive than any heretofore known. He considered the prophecy of RANDOLPH relative to Slavery's social, moral and political demoralization, falsified by time and experience, and argued to show that Britain's emancipation scheme was a failure.

Mr. WASBURNE, of Wisconsin, thought that the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils of the country proceeded from the Bank suspension, while hard money was claimed for the basis of Government transactions. The Secretary of the Treasury called upon and obtained from Congress power to issue twenty millions of red-dog and wild-cat money. He reviewed the Secretary's report, exposing what he regretted as its fallacies, and said that that officer blunders in thinking that something will turn up to relieve him from impending ruin.

Mr. GRAMGER said that the Administration by their extravagance and folly had increased their expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions annually, while the revenue has run down twenty or thirty. One part of the army is surrounded by snow and the Mormons, another is playing second-fiddle to Slavery in Kansas, and the remainder are fighting for glory and BILLY BOWLEGS. [Laughter.] And now Congress was called upon to raise four regiments. If he should vote for them, his constituents would find it out. The Government is in trouble and so are the people. The Democratic Party (so called) turned the screw the wrong way when they passed the free-trade tariff. If they were wise, they would restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff with incidental protection.

Mr. BINGHAM said that the House should not recognize the right of the President to dictate to them in what manner they should discharge their duties. Notwithstanding the threats of the Southern States that they will go out of the Union unless Kansas is admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution; under no possible state of things would he give to it his sanction. That instrument did not emanate from the people of Kansas. It is not their will. Its provisions are in direct conflict with the Constitution and the eternal principles of justice. It was a fact which could not be successfully denied, that the reason why the Convention solemnly refused to submit the Constitution for approval or rejection was that the people would have voted it down. Yet the President has the audacity, with this fact staring him in the face, to demand that Congress shall set up that instrument as the Constitution of the people of Kansas. That Constitution was the joint product of Federal and local usurpation. But for Federal intervention the delegates to the Lecompton Convention would not have been chosen, and but for the protection of Federal bayonets they would not have dared to conspire against the liberties of the people. The rights of the people were trampled upon, and popular sovereignty strangled. Congress has been asked to acquiesce in this outrage for the sake of the Union and, as the President says, for the peace and quiet of the whole country. They had been told by the Court journal that all is quiet in Kansas, but it is not the calm of the people. Secure in their rights, it is the fitful calm which precedes the storm. Let the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution look to it, that the freemen of Kansas are not pressed to the point where patience ceases to be a virtue. Kansas is filled with freemen who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. Resistance to such a fraud as is attempted to be forced upon them would be a duty, not a crime—patriotism, and not treason.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The Administration and the South on the Kansas Question—The New-York Assay Office—New-York Office Seekers—Military Posts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1858.

While the President and his Northern friends in Congress stagger and shiver at sight of the Kansas load which they have been attempting to carry, the South stands with bold and united front, demanding the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. There is not the slightest probability of any backing from that quarter. With Southern men the game is a desperate one. They see that their last chance for a new Slave State north of Texas is before them, and they are determined to make its attainment a test of party fealty. Mr. BUCHANAN has not, *prima facie*, the least disposition to desert them, if he can only see a reasonable chance of carrying the Lecompton scheme through by exertion of the power which he has husbanded for precisely this occasion.

But there's the rub. A few weeks ago success seemed as easy as "sliding off a log." Now that public sentiment in the Free States has had time to make its voice heard here, Northern representatives in Congress begin to flinch significantly. As I telegraphed you to-night there are six New-York Democrats who were counted down good for Lecompton, who have not yet been able to make up their mind to commit political suicide. The same is true of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana—until it begins to be exceedingly doubtful whether many men from the Free States can be induced to sustain the Lecompton swindle whose price is not so clearly stamped upon his back that it and his vote will illustrate cause and effect to all who choose to read. What the President can do in such a case, nobody can predict with safety, although it is generally understood that he is preparing for *some* step, which in all probability will be made public ere this reaches you.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent of the New-York Assay Office, is here for the purpose of settling his yearly accounts. I learn that while, under the provision of the law governing the Assay Office, the amount of business in the New-York establishment would justify a loss of about $52,000 by unavoidable wastage in the process of assaying and handling, Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S accounts will not show a loss of fifty-two cents. This fact certainly speaks well for the Superintendent as a faithful officer, and establishes the fact that his employes are "fit to handle bullion." Congress should embrace the opportunity, while the Assay Office is in such good hands, to add to its functions that of coining gold as well as assaying it. What good reason can there be for longer refusing to carry out this common-sense proposition?

There is no present prospect of a settlement of the New-York appointments,—and the struggle continues as fierce as ever. What think you of the following list of candidates for the Marshalship of the Northern District?

JOHN M. MOTT, of Troy—present incumbent.
N. E. PAYNE and SIMEON JEWETT, of Monroe.
N. S. ELDRIKEN, of St. Lawrence.
SMITH WATERMAN, of Albany.
Doctor BRONK, of Buffalo—Editor of a German paper.
—— ROSSITER, of Schoharie County.
A. HAYES, of Clinton.
Col. LANSING, of Herkimer County.
—— BEST, of Buffalo.
—— SHELDEN, of Cayuga.
JOHN VARNUM, of Livingston.
—— REYNOLDS, of Rensselaer.

MOTT'S chance, probably, is the best,—and PAYNE No. 2. BRONK has no sort of chance, although some of his friends think him sure to win. The result will show that he is already shelved.

I was not aware the other day, when I threw out some suggestions in relation to the establishment of military posts along the overland route to California, that HENRY O'REILLY, so well known in connection with the magnetic telegraph, had memorialized Congress in behalf of a plan substantially similar. In his memorial, which looks to the protection of the route, the telegraph and travelers, the settlement of the far interior and the establishment of a light express overland mail, he sets forth:

"That these and other great public advantages may be quickly and economically realized by the American people generally, through the distribution of a couple of thousand dragoons in small parties along each of the two routes, Northern and Southern, through the Territories between the Mississippi and Pacific States—inasmuch as the stationing of parties of twenty men at intervals of twenty miles along each of those routes would accomplish the objects with unparalleled promptness and economy—each party constructing its own stockade, like frontier settlers, and a portion of its dragoons riding each way every day, as patrols or sentinels, ten miles out and ten miles back—thus giving protection to travelers and settlers; while these patrols, moving with military precision, could transmit an express letter-mail across our vast Territories to the Pacific Ocean in half the time now required, thus furnishing the safest, cheapest and quickest mail route in the world, (where steam is not employed,) while at the same time furnishing better protection than was ever before extended to frontier settlers and travelers in any portion or period of our new Territories. And in this way, while thus accomplishing great objects in the way of public defence and postal communication, affording incidentally the degree of protection required for the extension of telegraph lines through the Territories of the United States—which Territories, as far as postal facilities are concerned, are now more remote than Europe from the seat of our Federal Government, as witnessed in the difficulties of correspondence concerning the troubles in Kansas and in Utah.

The memorialist respectfully expresses the hope that, if the President has not already adequate powers for thus stationing troops to protect intercourse through the Territories, the requisite Congressional legislation will be effected in season to notify the public before next Spring, as multitudes of enterprising settlers are ready to accompany the troops, and stake out their locations for farms along the respective routes—the location of stockades serving as the foundations of towns along each of those highways across the public domain—which prompt action on the part of Congress would enable telegraphers generally (for the memorialist asks no special favors for himself or associates) to make speedy arrangements for extending lines through those vast territories which separate the Atlantic States from the newly-organized Governments on our Pacific Coast."

In connection with this subject the following extract from a memorial of Mr. O'REILLY and his associates, in behalf of the establishment of telegraphic communication with Utah and the South Pass, will be found highly interesting and suggestive, which they propose to accomplish, with some Government aid, by the 15th of August next, so that Washington may be in constant and close communication by that time, with the Army of Utah:

"The vast importance of telegraphic facilities for communication between the Federal Government and the Civil and Military Authorities stationed in the interior territories, *at any time*, is too obvious to require comment,—but in connection with *military movements of warlike character*, we may quote the remark, often repeated by Gov. MARCY, that if telegraphic facilities had existed *southwardly* at the commencement of the Mexican war, the Government might have prevented much loss of life and saved half a million of dollars by a *single telegraphic dispatch*. Appearances already indicate that a similar remark is more or less applicable to the Mormon difficulties. A single fact speaks volumes on this subject,—and that fact is, that our intelligence from the *extreme of Europe* is now *four weeks later* than from the American Army on the borders of Nebraska and Utah, *near the centre of our own country*.

Nearly a quarter-century ago (1835,) a small band of Seminoles commenced hostilities by murdering settlers and desolating settlements in South Florida; and a fragment of that tribe yet maintain themselves amid the 'Everglades,' in defiance of our troops—after having already cost hundreds of lives and many millions of dollars.

With such vast sacrifices through four-and-twenty years, to subdue a handful of Seminoles, where our troops surround them by land and water, who will predict the severity or duration of warfare waged by our army *a thousand miles from supplies*, against rebels animated by fanatical zeal and military fury like the Mormons, fighting by their own firesides, in alliance with the most powerful Indian tribes of our continent, and dwelling among mountain strongholds, rendering their power formidable, like that of the Circassians in their bloody resistance to the Russian armies?

Before us—a war wherein the British Government sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money, *during half a century*, in trying to subdue the 'Maroons,' or runaway negroes of the Jamaica Mountains—it is seemingly probable, now that the *Mormons are resolved on maintaining their rocky fastnesses*, that the '*War of Utah*' may be *long-continued*, as well as costly and bloody; and that *telegraphic intercourse* will become one of the most important elements of sustenance towards the troops operating against rebellion in that isolated mountain region—distant a thousand miles from reinforcements and supplies."

I believe the memorialists desire Congress to authorize the President to contract with them in advance for the use of the wires for Government business for a term of years, just as was done with the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Company. The subject would seem eminently worthy early and favorable consideration. S.

General Scott to Organize a Force on the Pacific Against the Mormons.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24, 1858.

It is reported that it was yesterday decided that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT should proceed to the Pacific shore for the purpose of organizing, in California and Oregon, another expedition for Utah, to cooperate with that which is now in Winter quarters at Fort Bridger. Whether he is to raise a regular or a volunteer force will depend upon the action of Congress. Perhaps that body may not deem it necessary to increase the Army at all. They may prefer to give the President authority to accept the services of volunteers, should it be deemed expedient by him to dispatch reinforcements to Col. JOHNSTON.

Advices of the most reliable character have been received here from the Utah expedition, showing that at present Col. JOHNSTON'S force deems itself quite safe. His officers and men were only anxious that no reinforcements should arrive prior to an engagement with the Mormons, if one they mean to have. The expedition is one of the best that was ever fitted out by the Government. Besides the fifteen or sixteen hundred United States troops, the expedition embraces at least a thousand fighting men, who are civil officers, teamsters or employes. The Mormons, as a body, it is reported by some, cannot be driven into actual resistance to the troops, even by order of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Some will probably migrate, and others will submit, and be arrested, tried and punished for crimes and misdemeanors. All this remains, however, to be developed. In the meantime the Government may take such steps as will suit any contingency. Ion.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. HOWELL asked that the journal might be read slowly so that all might understand what was done during the exciting session of Saturday. After reading the journal, several motions were made to amend it, and the time of the House was occupied till 12 o'clock in making corrections.

Mr. DAYTON (Democrat) suggested that these appeals were occupying the time of the House unnecessarily, and delaying its organization. [Laughter.]

Mr. COPPERNOLL rose to a question of privilege relating to the charge made by Mr. ALVORD on Saturday; but he was interrupted by Mr. LANNING, who stated that Mr. ALVORD had been suddenly called away by afflicting domestic intelligence.

(It is understood that news had reached

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Prospects of Another Walker Expedition—Condition of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have read so many glowing accounts of the strength of the Costa Rican force on the San Juan River, and of the preparations being made, both in Costa Rica and in Nicaragua, to meet the fillibusters, that the success of Col. ANDERSON seems to have surprised every one except those practically acquainted with Central America and Central Americans. In order to judge of the capacity of these States to resist an expedition, should Gen. WALKER carry another against them, let us review the history of the last campaign against him.

President MORA, of Costa Rica, when about to commence that campaign, declared that he could bring twelve thousand men into the field; now he says that he has seven thousand. In his first effort he succeeded in bringing into Nicaragua three thousand men. In his second invasion he never had at any time over one thousand in the field. From these data, supposing all things to be equal, he can bring into the field now somewhere below even one thousand seven hundred and fifty—and five hundred and eighty three men. But all things are not equal. The necessary funds are now lacking, and the partial failure of the coffee crop must add to this embarrassment. Besides, the general impression among Costa Ricans is that Nicaragua must henceforth take care of herself. The first campaign of President MORA came near overthrowing his Government, owing to the withdrawal of the troops from the Capital and the general unwillingness of the Costa Ricans to go beyond their own limits as soldiers. Now that nothing has been gained by all their sufferings and sacrifices, they will be more opposed than before to be dragged into a foreign country to fight the battles of those who have not even thanked them for their former services. It will, therefore, be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for MORA to send even five hundred men into Nicaragua.

The population of Nicaragua is two and a half times as great as that of Costa Rica. She is known to have twenty-five thousand men capable of bearing arms, yet notwithstanding the threatening calls upon all to "arm in defence of their native country," notwithstanding the unceasing efforts made to catch men, and the summary punishment of deserters, notwithstanding the assistance of the allied army, in retaining such as could be caught, there never at any time could be brought into battle against Gen. WALKER over five hundred Nicaraguans, while, in proportion to what Costa Rica did there ought to have been seven thousand five hundred men.

I invite the attention of those who maintain that the Walker Government was so unpopular in Nicaragua to this fact, nor do I bring it forward as an act of special pleading in his favor. I have nothing to do with him nor his plans. I only state *facts* that have fallen under my own observation, not *hearsay*. It is easy to explain why Nicaraguans refused to fight against General WALKER, but it is not my present purpose to do so; besides, General HENNINGSEN in his letter to Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has furnished the key to this explanation. Guatemala sent two expeditions into Nicaragua. The first started with a thousand men—four hundred of whom deserted on the way; the other started with eight hundred men—three hundred of these deserted on the way; but before these last arrived there, there was scarcely a hundred of the first expedition left in Nicaragua. Some had been killed, the rest had deserted. Guatemala has since been scourged with the cholera, which broke out among her troops before they left Nicaragua and was carried home by them. She has also had an attempted revolution at home, so that it is impossible for her at present to send into Nicaragua over four or five hundred men—perhaps less. Honduras furnished only four hundred men last year, and now seems disposed to have nothing further to do with the matter. San Salvador sent two expeditions into Nicaragua. The first consisted of five hundred men, under the command of Gen. BILLOSA, who was made Commander-in-chief of the allied army, but was subsequently court-martialed, and narrowly escaped with his life, and was dismissed from the service on the charge of creating dissension in the army, with a view of assisting Gen. WALKER. The other expedition consisted of six hundred men, under the command of General BARRIOS. This reached the city of Leon, Nicaragua, in March last, while Gen. WALKER was besieged at Rivas. Repeated orders were sent to Gen. BARRIOS to march at once to Rivas. He remained in Leon, however, guarding that city while General WALKER was known not to have over six hundred men. The city of Leon contains forty thousand inhabitants, and was well fortified. The Department of Leon contains six thousand able-bodied men, capable of bearing arms. About two hundred of these were in the allied camp before Rivas, about five hundred more under arms at home, and the balance playing hide-and-seek with the authorities, to prevent being caught for soldiers. The few days in the city of Leon allotted by Gen. BARRIOS to rest and provision his command, satisfied him that the Leonese could not be trusted with the defence of the place. They had utterly refused to march upon Gen. WALKER at Rivas. Gen. VALLE, (Chilon,) the most popular military leader in the department, and known friend of WALKER, was quietly residing in the city of Leon. Another very popular leader, Gen. PINEDA, was with Gen. WALKER in Rivas. Should Gen. WALKER elude or cut through his besiegers at Rivas, and suddenly appear before Leon, the result was obvious. Hence the precaution of Gen. BARRIOS. I would here invite those who assume so much knowledge of Nicaraguan affairs, who are so divinely certain that the Walker Government was abhorred by the Nicaraguans—whose knowledge of the country seems to be confined to, and their opinions of it influenced by, the price of Nicaragua Transit and Panama Railroad Stocks—to explain why it was that a city containing 40,000, and including her suburbs, 60,000 inhabitants, well supplied with cannon and other implements of warfare—a city the streets of which were doubly barricaded, and nearly every house of which may be termed a castle, the Cathedral of which was emphatically such—a city that can, (and often has,) at the sound of an alarm-bell, in a few minutes bring together four or five thousand men—could not be trusted with its own defence, even when an attack by six hundred Americans was a mere possibility.

We have, according to our estimate, which I consider a very liberal one, (and I claim to know something of a country in which I have resided a number of years, the social and political condition of which I have carefully studied,) say five hundred Costa Ricans, five hundred Guatemalians, five hundred Salvadorians, and say five hundred Nicaraguans and Hondurians—two thousand men in all. This force, had Gen. WALKER been let alone, he would, probably, within two months of his arrival in the interior, have had to encounter. Should he have remained at Fort San Carlos until his army was increased to a thousand men, he would, probably, have met little opposition on arriving in the interior of Nicaragua. The "allies," in that case, would most probably have deemed it prudent to remain at home, and prepare for their own defence.

COLON.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—WM. KAMP, a butcher residing at No. 120 Dey-street, had his left foot run over at 11 o'clock Sunday evening by one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, and so horribly mangled that it is feared amputation will be necessary. KAMP was standing on the front of the car, and in attempting to get off while the car was in motion stumbled and fell, when his foot came in front of the forward wheels and was run over. He was taken to the drug store corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and driven [illegible] to the City Hospital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Neutrality Laws—Action of Congress—The Fort Snelling Case—General Business of the Session.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report probably on Monday next, unanimously in favor of preserving the Neutrality laws just as as they are—and all the members of the Committee, save Mr. DOUGLAS, will be found to concur in the construction of the law of 1818, which extends the right and power of the Government to follow persons suspected of having violated it anywhere upon the high seas. Mr. D. will oppose this proposition, and will be sustained in the debate by some of the ablest minds of the Senate. Of course, in reporting upon the construction of an act, the Committee acknowledge the existence of a doubt of its precise meaning *primâ facie*. Why, then, would it not be wise to take bold ground in favor of a distinct declaration *by law*, which shall put the intent of Congress in this particular beyond question or dispute? Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, is a member of the Committtee on Foreign Relations—and concurs in the report in favor of maintaining the neutrality laws as they are. In April or May, 1854, you will remember that he made a distinct proposition in the Senate in favor of their unconditional repeal! Then the acquisition of Cuba was talked of, and fillibuster aid to loosen the grasp of Spain upon the lovely isle was considered desirable. What a pity that Nicaragua isn't in Cuba!

Speaker ORR has illustrated his cautious character in the selection of a Committee to investigate the alleged fraud in the sale of the Government reservation at Fort Snelling. Two only of its members unite the experience and tact necessary to thorough prosecution of the inquiry ordered by the House, and they are partisan friends of the Speaker and the Federal Administration. It is not to be expected that these gentlemen will take any special pains to search out and expose anything reflecting discredit upon their own friends. Mr. ORR succeeded so well last year in his attempt to cover up that engraving matter which was before him in the then sitting investigation, that he can speak by the card if he desires to encourage his friends of the Fort Snelling Committee to follow his example. Besides, as Mr. ORR was conveniently up in Minnesota about the time when the spoils of the Minnesota Land bill were divided and the Fort Snelling sale was accomplished, it is not improbable that he can give his Democratic appointees on the sitting Committee the advice and caution necessary to keep them out of shoal water, and clear of rocks which might otherwise wreck Democratic craft. When one looks over the report of last year's investigation, and reflects how skillfully witnesses and questions were avoided which might expose Democratic corruption, the value of such aid and suggestions from outside is abundantly apparent.

But Colonel ORR'S partisanship does not always end in irresponsible acts. I telegraphed you last night that he had refused to sign subpœnas summoning RICHARD SCHELL and Mr. MATHER before the Fort Snelling Committee. In justification of this refusal, he presents those ubiquitous resolutions of '98, and their doctrine of "States' Rights." MATHER and SCHELL are members of a State Legislature, and, therefore, though their testimony is deemed of prime importance before the Committee of Investigation, the Speaker will not summon them. This is an insulting rebuke to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, who—upon charges preferred by Mr. ORR'S own friends against the late Clerk of the House—recently summoned numerous members of Congress before them. It will occur, probably, to every sensitive man of honor, that it would have looked a trifle better for the Speaker if he had signed the subpœnas—ordered and filled, as they were, by the Committee acting for the House—and left to the gentlemen summoned, to plead their "privilege" for themselves, if they chose so to do. If, in a case of alleged corruption even, the "Constitution" may be set aside, as Mr. ORR and his Committee practically maintained last Winter, anybody else than he would certainly suppose that the resolutions of '98—even admitting the Speaker's unnatural construction of them, might be temporarily suspended.

But Mr. ORR'S zealous attempt thus to obstruct the investigation will not avail. The Committee, finding they could get no subpœnas, addressed letters to Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL, *inviting* them to appear before them. Of course they will accept the invitation and tender their evidence—for they cannot fail to see that failure to do so would have the same effect in the public estimation as did the resignation of Messrs. EDWARDS and GILBERT pending the resolution of the House for their expulsion. Their evidence will probably show such a contract for the purchase of Fort Snelling as was never made before in a case wherein the United States Government was a party, and that the profits were to enure to partisan pets of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration. Perhaps not all will be disclosed that ought to be dragged to light, but quite enough will be discovered to pay for the investigation.

The statement which recently appeared in the New-York *Evening Post* and *Tribune*, to the effect that the member of Congress from the Second District of New-York, Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, opposed the recommendation of an appropriation by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, for the filling in at the Wallabout, in his own district, was obviously made upon misinformation, as it is quite erroneous. So far from having opposed the appropriation, Mr. TAYLOR earnestly and zealously advocated it. When he found that the Committee had stricken from their report a proposed recommendation of $55,000 therefor, and that Hon. JOHN KELLY, a member of the Committee, had been unable to get it restored, he gave his attention entirely to the subject, until he has been so far successful as to gain the consent of every member of the Committee, except LETCHER, of Virginia, to an amendment to be offered in the House, which shall restore the desired item of $55,000 for expenditure at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. To prevent a misapprehension of Mr. TAYLOR'S course, as well as to show his constituents that their interests are safe in his hands, this exposition of facts deserves to be made. In addition I have only to disclaim any intention to charge the journals who started the error with any intent to be unjust.

In the House, yesterday, a bill was introduced by Hon. R. E FENTON, a leading and able member of the New-York delegation, entitled "a bill concerning Invalid Pensions, and regulating the time of their commencement." This bill provides that the pensions of invalids of the Army and Navy, under existing laws, shall in all cases commence at the date of the disability, and that in case of the death of the party entitled, the amount which may be due him shall be paid to his widow and children, and if none, to the next of kin of the deceased pensioner. Heretofore, in consequence of inconsistent legislation, and varied constructions of the laws governing the case, the practice has been far from uniform,—some pensioners have received their pensions from the date of disability (as would seem to have been the clear intent of Congress when offering pensions as an inducement to enlistments,) and others only from the time when they had filed their complete *proofs* of disability.

This bill is in substance the provision which Mr. FENTON advocated as an amendment to the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill during the 33d Congress, and which was [illegible]

C

from the Judiciary Committee through their Chairman, the lamented GEO. A. SIMMONS, on the 3d of March last. This Report was the last act of his public life, and stands a worthy monument of his ability as a lawyer and high character as a statesman, and should be read by all who desire a knowledge of the injustice which has been done to the wounded and invalid soldiers of the war of 1812. There are probably ten thousand persons interested in the passage of this bill,—who will find in Col. FENTON an able and determined champion of their just though long-neglected rights.

Another measure of vast public interest was that presented by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a day or two since, in the shape of a "bill donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts. It proposes to appropriate in all 6,340,000 acres of land, to be apportioned to each State in quantities equal to 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative now in Congress,—and to each Territory 60,000 acres,—upon condition that the proceeds of said land shall be permanently invested in stocks,—and that out of the interest thereon each State or Territory accepting said donation of lands, shall endow, support and maintain at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding scientific or other classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

It is impossible here to give more than this brief outline of the several propositions. Congress has done almost nothing for the advancement, improvement and elevation of the industrial classes, especially of agriculturists; and, if something can be snatched for such a purpose from the wholesale system of squandering the public lands which has seized upon Congress of late years, a great good will have been accomplished. Let us have institutions of learning, endowed by Congress in this way, wherein young men who desire may be educated for farmers or mechanics. In this way we shall not only have more skillful and successful men in those greatest of all departments of popular industry; but the country will reap untold wealth by the elevation, refinement and dignity secured through their thorough education.

S.

The Old Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One cause adds largely to the aggregate of individual suffering this Winter. Hundreds of men are walking our streets unable to procure employment who, prior to the 15th of April last, when the Metropolitan Police act took effect, were members of the City Police, and are so still, though not recognized as such by the Board of Police.

The new act continued the old force, but gave it a new head. Policemen in office under the act of 1853 became, by operation of law, members of the new force. They were, indeed, at liberty to resign or withdraw at once after the act took effect, but did they do so? They continued in the faithful performance of duty till July 3. No one will pretend that their services were not of substantial value to the City. In many wards the old force was the only Police, and the City generally would have been sadly in want of protection without the assistance it rendered.

The act was literally forced upon the City, under circumstances calculated to excite feelings of bitter hostility. It was the result of an accident in politics. By it our municipal pride was deeply wounded. It was a very general opinion that the act was unconstitutional. In that view our ablest lawyers and judges concurred. The point of constitutionality was not *res adjudicata* till May 25, when the decision of General Term upon *quo warranto* was rendered. The decision or order of May 5 at Special Term, from which the appeal had been taken, was *pro formâ* merely, and entered by consent. Between April 15 and May 25, and after that, what was the old force to do? Their officers, those under whom they had served and were serving, held that the new act was unconstitutional and a dead letter, therefore, on the statute-book, under which no one could serve without forfeiting both his office and pay as a policeman. It was conceded that if the new act was unconstitutional the repealing clause shared its fate, and the old Commissioners still continued in office.

It was cruel to force the rank and file of the old Police, under circumstances of so great difficulty and doubt, to decide between WOOD and Company and DRAPER and Company. A regiment in the field hesitates before it deserts its officer actually in command for an intruding Colonel whose credentials are questioned. The old Police were, under similar circumstances, in doubt, but at the same time anxious to serve on without mutiny or revolt. No compromise was allowed them. When doctors differed they were compelled to decide. They naturally preferred and chose the *statu quo*: to retain their organization till such time as the courts had finally pronounced, and the preference was not unwise, although, as the event has proved, unfortunate for them. It is to be borne in mind that the men of the old force resisted no law, but simply continued to do useful duty faithfully under their officers *pendente lite*. It was not responsible for the official literature of Mayor WOOD and others high in office.

When the so-called "disbanding" had been enacted the old force was left at the mercy of the new Commissioners, five in number. Of these it was understood a minority was inclined to considerate and humane counsels—which their *three* colleagues violently opposed. In consequence of this collision of opinion one of the minority threw up office, rather, it was conjectured, than witness passively a wholesale slaughter of innocent men.

Notwithstanding the protest implied in that resignation, three of the four remaining Commissioners proceeded in a manner the most summary to dispose of the old force. But they proved inexpert at "quasi-judicial" functions. The work of official decapitation was so bunglingly perpetrated that it is doubtful to this day whether the heads are off or on.

The Metropolitan Police Act grants discretion as to the cause, but limits the Board in precise terms, in the manner of removal. It provides (§7) "That no person shall be removed" from the force "except upon written charges," and "*after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence.*" In other words, notice, whether personal or substituted, must be afforded or brought home to the accused, so that he shall know there are charges against him, and *when* he is to be arraigned upon those charges.

Such a notice was not received by one in fifty of the hundreds of Policemen dismissed in June last. Not to speak of other oversights in doing what every lawyer's clerk has by heart, the service of notices was most decidedly botched. Nearly all those dismissed were removed without the opportunity of defending themselves, guaranteed to them by the Act.

If so, they are *illegally* dismissed. This consideration has been time and again, and in every possible way, pressed upon the attention of the three Commissioners who exclusively officiated as judges or *executioners*, but thus far without avail. They refuse to reconsider, or to restore the men dismissed contrary to law.

And why do they refuse? Not on the ground that notice as required by the act was given; but because the Board, they allege, is forbidden by the act itself elsewhere (§ 12) to *reappoint* any one removed "for cause."

This is plainly an evasion. In the first place, to make a dismissal legal there must have been jurisdiction to dismiss. But previous notice to the [illegible] necessary. Where this is omitted he cannot be tried legally, as the act expressly requires a notice or its equivalent. Then, where there has been no legal trial, there can be no legal separation or removal from the force.

In the second place, the Board, in the case of the man dismissed illegally, therefore not dismissed at all, is called upon not to "reappoint" but to *restore*, or repair the wrong committed, by recognizing him in fact, as he is legally, a member of the force.

The Board of Police cannot reappoint one already a member of the force. The man illegally removed is not dismissed at all, but still of the force. Therefore, a member of the force illegally removed is incapable of reappointment.

But, says a Commissioner, it appears by our records that the man was dismissed for cause. What excuse is this for perseverance in wrong-doing? Every Court, or "*quasi*" Court has the power to correct its records when and how it pleases. It is its duty to do so when they are incorrect. This will not be questioned. Why, then, does the Board adhere to records proved to be false, to the injury of hundreds, and of the public generally?

When Mr. PERIT was chosen, the expectation was confidently indulged that speedy justice would be done. He manifested at first the determination to favor immediate action in filling up the Metropolitan force to its full complement. Why has he fallen away so manifestly from his good intentions? Is he influenced by that shallow sophistry about the 12th section—a weak device to delay action the very idea of which seems distasteful to the *triumvirs*? A man of Mr. PERIT'S shrewdness should not have fallen into the trap, but now he is in, should hasten to escape by the nearest way out.

The majority of the Board have the power in their hands, and can legally exercise it. Why, then, wait for judicial action, which is superfluous altogether; or for an enabling act, which will only complicate the business, and plunge the whole affair deeper in the mire?

MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1858.

The Brooklyn Catastrophe—The Coroner's Jury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having carefully perused your editorial remarks in Friday's TIMES upon the Brooklyn catastrophe, and the testimony of the witnesses examined at the Coroner's inquest, as a resident of the Ward and a builder I fully coincide with the remarks you have made, and will thank you for space to make a few suggestions.

No important information satisfactory to allay the mind of the public has been elucidated by Coroners COZINE and SNELL; neither have witnesses who could have cleared up the present doubt been examined. Why was not the builder, mason, tinman, or their workmen, placed upon the stand? Most of them are residents of Brooklyn, and without much trouble could have been brought forward, and the plans and specifications could have been submitted to the jurors.

There cannot rest a doubt upon the mind of a practical man that gross carelessness and mismanagement have taken place, and the questions naturally arise, "Who is to blame?" and Why a building of so public a character, in which young children were confined, should have been constructed so that wood came in contact with the pipes? and Was there a departure from the plans adopted in New-York school-houses, to carry out the model plans of Mr. HARRIS, or did it originate from incompetence by the architects? These are questions of great importance, as from these causes no doubt the fire originated and the deaths occurred.

It is also evident that a dereliction of duty or of incompetence for the office rests on the part of the persons appointed as Superintendents over the erection of the building, and it is the duty of the Board of Education to give their names to the public to exonerate themselves from blame. Also—was it not the duty of Mr. HARRIS to report to his colleagues the insecurity of the building? There is evidence he was apprized of its danger, but no evidence of the cognizance of any other member of the Board.

I trust the members of the Board of Common Council and City authorities will cause a searching inquiry to be made; and if any members of the Board of Education are blameable for this calamity and pecuniary loss to the tax-payers, as they have the appointment of the School Officers, they will displace them and substitute more efficient and trustworthy men to fill their places.

With these brief remarks I leave the subject, and I hope the feelings of the bereaved parents may not long remain outraged by allowing the subject to rest with the *ex parte* evidence given at the Coroner's Inquest.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD TYLER, Builder,
Jan. 23, 1858. No. 161 Sands-street, Brooklyn.

Waters of the New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

JERSEY CITY, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

That the waters of New-York Harbor have at some remote period of time washed the foot of Bergen Heights, (which are a continuation of the Palisades,) is, I think, rendered evident by the geological formation of the salt marsh extending from Bergen Point, along the Jersey shore a number of miles to the northward. These are of soft black mud, deposited to the depth of from fifteen to fifty feet upon a bed of hard "pan" or gravel corresponding to the basin of the bay—and are so little above the water-level as to be frequently overflowed. This tends to show that the harbor is greatly narrower than formerly. That it may be still further encroached upon, (Dr. CASTLE to the contrary notwithstanding,) seems not impossible, from the fact that all waters from the North and East rivers find a sufficiently capacious outlet, through the Narrows and the Kills on each side of Staten Island. Without, therefore, infringing upon "the laws of nature," may not our harbor diminish to a breadth and depth proportionate with those channels?

CLEAR THE TRACK.

Pronunciation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe in your issue of Saturday, 28th, a statement by a correspondent that the name of Sir WALTER RALEIGH is pronounced by Englishmen, Rally. I beg to say that the statement is wholly erroneous; I have lived all my life among persons of good society and cultivation, and never heard the name of that distinguished personage pronounced by any educated man, either English or American, otherwise than Rawley. Such is undoubtedly the pronunciation of the Universities.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.
HENRY WM. HERBERT.

THE CEDARS, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

REMINISCENCE OF MR. BRUNEL.—In June last we passed a pleasant afternoon and evening, on board a small steamboat meandering along a narrow, winding river between Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Florida, in conversation, alike interesting and instructive, with Professor BACHE, (a lineal and gifted descendant of Dr. FRANKLIN, and the highly enlightened and Scientific Chief of the Coast Survey,) where, among other things, he said that when in England, some years ago, with Mr. BRUNEL, Sen., who constructed the Thames Tunnel, that gentleman remarked that he owed whatever of reputation he had acquired, in his profession, to an incident that occurred in America. He was coming, in 1816 or '17, up the Hudson in a steamboat, and while aground on the "Overslaugh," fell in conversation with an intelligent Quaker passenger, to whom he stated that he had come from his home in France, seeking his fortune in America; that he had been temporarily employed as a clerk in New-York, but that he desired some occupation more congenial to his education and taste; that the Quaker informed him that the State was about to enter upon works of internal improvement, and that the great want of our country was civil engineers; that the idea of becoming an engineer then first occurred to him; and that, in consequence of that conversation, and, we believe, through the assistance of his Quaker friend, his first service was as a member, in a subordinate capacity, of the Corps of Engineers which made the first survey of the Champlain Canal.

Professor BACHE did not remember the name of the Quaker, but he could, of course, fill that hiatus. It could have been no other than the late DAVID THOMAS, of Cayuga.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

RACHEL.

Early History—Dramatic Career—Anecdotes—Letters—Debut in New-York.

RACHEL was the title by which the great *Tragédienne* was usually known. Were her full cognomen given, it would be ELIZABETH RACHEL FELIX. No record of her birth exists, save that she saw light in a wretched Swiss tavern. Her parents were specimens of that nomadic tribe of Israelites who go about the world, gipsy-like, finding a living by any means promising the return of a pittance. Till she was ten years of age, RACHEL roamed about from place to place in Germany and Switzerland, in company with her parents, and, like them, wretchedly poor. During these migrations, SARAH FELIX, the eldest daughter, who had a sweet, low, mellow voice, sang melodies to catch the popular ear, and when the people's pockets opened, RACHEL took up the collection, and the father received the money. In the course of time, the journeys of the FELIXES brought them to Paris, when the Revolutionary fever of 1830 was surging. RACHEL was ten years old. She and SARAH made the tour of the Paris *cafes*. One day, the little RACHEL, benumbed with cold, was singing merrily on the Boulevards, when there happened among the bystanders the famous founder of the Royal Sacred Music Institution, ETIENNE CHORON, whose ear was struck by the pure quality of the singer's tone. Something pleasant and charitable must have been visible in the lines of M. CHORON'S physiognomy, for the child had hardly ceased caroling when she approached, and accosting him with

"*Monsieur, un petit sou, s'il vous plait?*—"

held out her hand for the expected reward. Instead of a penny, she had a series of queries. The remainder of the story is told by one of RACHEL'S biographers:

"Who taught you to sing?"

"Nobody."

"But where did you learn those airs?"

"I don't know; I just listen to the songs sung in the street, and then sing them in my turn."

RACHEL was shivering with the cold.

"You are cold?"

"Yes, Sir! cold and hungry!"

"Come with me, and I will give you all you want."

"Will you keep me from singing?"

"No; I will teach you new songs. So, you love music?"

"Yes."

"Give me your hand, and come."

So M. CHORON and the little RACHEL went off together to his house in the Rue Monsigny. In due time she was enrolled in the classes of the Institute, but remained there hardly a month, for M. CHORON discovered that the structure of her vocal chords fitted her rather for declamation than for music. Then RACHEL was transferred to the training-school of PAGNON SAINT-AULAIRE. The same year CHORON'S Institute was abolished, and CHORON himself died.

RACHEL studied *Hermione*, *Iphigénie* and *Marie Stuart*, under the guidance of her new instructor. Four years passed by in these pursuits. In the Fall of 1836, she was admitted as a pupil of the Conservatoire; a change in her fortunes which was due to the marked impression made by her performance of *Hermione* on the susceptible mind of M. JOUSTIN, of the Comedie Française, who had seen her in M. ST. AULAIRE'S establishment. After her entrance at the Conservatoire, RACHEL was not long in finding lucrative and independent employment. A *rôle* in *Iphigénie* brought M. POIRSON, Director of the Gymnase, directly to terms. An offer of 3,000 francs a year was gladly accepted, and a new piece, (the *Vendéenne* of M. PAUL DEPORT,) written expressly for her, was brought out under the auspices of M. POIRSON. Unfortunately, the *tragédienne's début* was an ill success. The play was supremely stupid, and fell dead at the first representation. The critics of the day treated her as other critics, since the days of the Reviews and the Poets, have treated the first efforts of geniuses. "This child," said one, "is, thank Heaven, no phenomenon, and will never give occasion to have it said, 'What a prodigy!'" RACHEL was now in her 17th year. For a time, she was seen no more. From the Gymnase she went to M. SAMPSON, the writer and actor. His first advice to her was, to learn French. She was sadly deficient in a knowledge of the niceties of the tongue. Under M. SAMPSON'S tutorage, she became a proficient. She studied new *rôles*—*Camille* among them. Two years after her failure at the Gymnase, she appeared in that character at the Théâtre Français, and was then *eighteen*. She took Paris by storm. The provincial air, the impure accent, the restraint, were gone. In their place was a tone of command, a power of vivid expression, an assured step, a flashing eye and a modulated voice, that carried away the hearts of the audience and gave her the first of a series of triumphs. That enthusiastic gentleman, Dr. VERON, writes of his sensations on this occasion, that the young lady impressed him as possessing "an unusual physiognomy," "a sympathetic voice, of the happiest diapason, and, above all, exceedingly intelligent." All through 1838 and 1839, Paris ran madly after the new actress. In 1840 Lyons went insane: a crown of gold was given to her, and francs rained in. Her repertory now contained the *rôles* of *Camille*, *Emilie*, *Hermione*, *Aménaïde*, *Iphigénie*, *Rozane*, *Esther* and *Phèdre*.

In May, 1841, RACHEL went to London, appearing first as *Hermione*. Englishmen shared the French insanity. Then to St. Petersburg; the same verdict awaiting her. Afterwards—and last—to America. Of this, a word presently.

As RACHEL grew rich and richer, the Jewish love of money grew strong and stronger. M. DE MIRECOURT (whose narrations, it is true, must sometimes be taken with a grain of salt) tells a number of anecdotes to illustrate this trait. One, authenticated from other sources, pictures the acquisitive faculty perfectly:

RACHEL discovered in the house of Madame S—— a guitar, blackened with smoke and age. She begged it and took it home. Count W——, visiting her boudoir, observed the venerable guitar, carefully enwrapped in silk; was curious; was informed that it was the identical instrument with which RACHEL had tramped the streets when a singing-girl. The Count must have it; such a *souvenir* was a treasure beyond price. RACHEL would not part with it for 50,000 francs. The Count sticks at nothing; a diamond bracelet and rubies are at her service—(she had admired a set at a jeweler's a few days before.) RACHEL reluctantly yielded. The bogus guitar against the jewels was the bargain. The Count was happy. He remained so, till, one day, Madame S——, visiting him, observed and recognized the instrument, and told the story of its transfer. RACHEL, in her eagerness for a trade, had forgotten to take Madame into her plot.

While RACHEL kept her health, (shattered into fragments after her American tour,) she performed an immense amount of labor. From Paris to St. Petersburg, and back to Paris, was a small trip. She sometimes gave twenty-five to thirty representations in a month. Her income was, of course, enormous. A fair estimate placed it at the highly respectable figure of $80,000 per annum, the year previous to her departure for the United States. One great object of that trip was the hope of adding to the figure.

In Paris, she lived in magnificent style. Her rooms were sumptuously furnished, and were rich in *bijouterie*. Her jewelry and stage wardrobe were valued at $125,000. One set of diamonds was worth $40,000. She studied hard, ate little; but drank much wine. Late hours shortened her life. She rarely retired before 3 or 4 in the morning.

A German writer gives a curious account of an interview with her at her residence in the Rue de Trudon:

"VICTOR HUGO had told me that he found that she understood the German language. I asked her, and she replied in German, 'Ich kann es lesen; ich bin an Lethr rgen geboren; ich habe deutsche Bucher, sehn Sie hier!' ('I can read it; I was born in Lorraine. I have German books; look here;), and she showed me GELLERTZER'S 'Sappho,' and then immediately continued the conversation in French. She expressed her pleasure in acting the part of *Sappho*, and then spoke of SCHILLER'S 'Maria Stuart,' which character she has personated in a French version of that play. I saw her in this part, and she gave the last act especially with such a composure and tragic feeling that she might have become one of the best of German actresses; but it was precisely in this very act that the French liked her least. 'My country men,' said she, 'are not accustomed to this manner, and in this manner alone can the part be given. No one should be raving when the heart is almost broken with sorrow, and when he is about to take an everlasting farewell of his friends.'"

It was during the years 1853 and 1854 that RACHEL began to ponder the practicability of an American tour. RISTORI'S star had risen meanwhile, and perhaps the final decision owed something to the narrow chance the *tragédienne* ran of being eclipsed by this new genius. At all events, she came. Her brother, RAPHAEL FELIX, was her manager. The French Government, which holds theatricals in Paris under its thumb, interposed obstacles, but these were overcome, and RACHEL arrived here. She was a passenger on the *Pacific*, and reached New-York on Wednesday, 22d August, 1855. The news of her approach made a tremendous sensation. A new lioness was coming; and New-York hastened to lay itself in the dust before a new notability. A steamboat was chartered, to intercept the *Pacific* on her way up the Bay. Guests were invited, music was provided, a collation was set out, and it was proposed to capture RACHEL bodily, and bring her into the City with a flourish of trumpets. Unhappily, the *Pacific* made a passage so rapid that she outwitted the managers of this scheme and when the guests mustered on board the *Sun* at the Murray-street wharf, at the early hour of 9 A. M., there was much chagrin at the announcement that the *Pacific* had reached her dock at 7. RACHEL had been comfortably housed at the St. Nicholas for two hours. The disappointment was swallowed; the viands remained unconsumed; the band ceased to play; the guests wended their way to the hotel, and honored the lady with a call.

Her first appearance in New-York was at the Metropolitan Theatre, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 3, 1855. The *rôle* was *Camille*—in CORNEILLE'S *Les Horaces*. The house was packed. The price of tickets was three dollars. M. BEAUVALLET (who afterwards made fun of America, and told all sorts of wrong stories about life and manners in New-York) was in the cast. On the following night, *Phèdre* was produced. Such portions of an English-speaking audience as knew French expressed unbounded delight; the entire French population of the City were beside themselves with joy. Those who knew no French, and so found themselves unable to understand the sentiment of the play, went to the Metropolitan night after night, enjoying RACHEL'S splendid acting,—a RAVEL-love exaggerated and intensified. Then RACHEL went to Philadelphia, Boston and Charleston. Soon she became ill. The climate, and a variety of other causes, induced an illness so serious that her playing ceased. Only thirty-seven representations were given; but that number netted the sum of of $150,000. A sojourn in Havana failing to recruit her shattered health, RACHEL returned to France early in 1856.

Then rumors began to circulate, to the effect that she was about to renounce the stage and enter the state of matrimony. RACHEL was vexed at the free way her name was bandied about by the press, and took occasion to deny the report of an approaching marriage, in a letter written under date of March 11, 1856, and addressed to the *Indépendance Belge*. In that letter, she alluded to her American experiences, and announced her remarkable resuscitation. The epistle is characteristic:

I have heard many clever people say that it is better to be maltreated by the press than to submit to its silence and its neglect. I have, then, to thank you once more for the notice which you have given me in the ——. But why, my dear friend, have you occupied yourself for such a length of time with nothing but fancies of marriage which you have invented in order to blame me, and why suspect me again to-day of this inutility?

I have two sons whom I adore; I have thirty-two years upon my certificate of birth; I have fifty upon my figure—I will not say how many *à la reste*. Eighteen years of passionate tirades upon the theatre; hasty journeys to the extent of every land; Moscow Winter; Waterloo treacheries; the perfidious sea; the ingrate land—behold things which soon age a poor little bit of a woman like me! But God protects the brave, and he seems to have created expressly for me a little corner unknown to all the geographies, where I can forget my fatigues, my pains, my premature old age . . ., and this, though you fling your villainous canard in the midst of the birds which perch upon my branches and which sing me songs of return—mine probably, and that of the Spring!

If I had really died in America, you would have been, oh, I'm quite sure of it, the first to devote to me (in a manner worthy of your genius and heart) one of your warmest *feuilletons*. And because I am resuscitated in a miraculous manner, because I hope to shake your hand again like an old friend, you exclaim, "She lives! that's well; and thank God for it. Now let us tease her." Then see you setting to work to irritate my too susceptible nerves and to amuse people at the expense of poor little RACHEL. Is it thus you should act with a poor creature who returns very truly from the other world? Go, be just and kind, and accuse yourself of an inveterate love of teasing at my poor expense, and then I will pardon you, especially as I hope to see you soon in Paris or in the country.

By Jupiter, it is very genteel of me to act thus, towards you. This letter is certainly not written by a "great *tragédienne*," but by a good child, who calls herself RACHEL.

March 11, 1856.

The anticipated restoration to health, however proved a fallacious hope. The seeds of disease developed rapidly. Her physician ordered her to Egypt. She arrived at Cairo in the Fall of 1856. From that place she wrote to her son:

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856.

MY DEAR SON: My health is not very bad; I have already gained some strength. My appetite is quite sufficient. I am as well lodged as one can be in Egypt. There are at Cairo two hotels; I am in the best one. The bedroom, which presents to the South, is as large as one of your school *dortoirs*, and is quite as high. So that, although it is very hot here, I have enough air. The table is all that I could wish. The cook, who is a French woman, makes us many little delicacies because we are compatriots.

More than ever I felicitate myself in being a "great *tragédienne*." Everybody I encounter is ready to serve us; to distract us. Indeed, since I left Marseilles, I have encountered everywhere a maternal hospitality.

I am making an effort in writing you a long letter, for to write fatigues and excites me—two things strongly prohibited by the doctors. I hope that you are going to thank me by writing me a long, long letter in return. Tell me all your thoughts, and the news if you have any, for here we have no French journals.

* * * And now I quit you, and put into this letter a thousand tender kisses for you. RACHEL.

After a considerable stay in Egypt, RACHEL went back to France, to die. Meanwhile the appointments of her Parisian establishment were sold under the auctioneer's hammer. The most common articles brought fabulous prices. Everybody strove to obtain some relic of the woman whose genius had captivated them.

On returning home, RACHEL retired to her estate in Cannes, and there breathed her last, just as the New Year opened.

The public history of RACHEL is already known. Her private life is comparatively unwritten. Scandal was busy with her name. Her disposition was mercenary. She was not peculiarly amiable. But the faults of her character were eclipsed by the splendor of her dramatic genius; and it is this which will give her a

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Official Returns of the Late Elections.

Action of the Territorial Legislature.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858.

I sent you the concurrent resolutions of the Topeka State Legislature to the Territorial, a few days since, and the following is the majority report of the Committee in the Assembly to whom the subject was referred, as offered by their Chairman, Mr. ELLIOTT:

The Special Committee to whom was referred a memorial in the form of concurrent resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Kansas, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to make the following report:

In view of the probable admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under a Constitution which has had its origin with the people, and which has been rejected by a large majority of all the votes cast at an election held under an act passed by this Legislature at its recent session, providing for a submission of the same to a fair vote of all the people, it is deemed important that the State Government organized under the Constitution framed at Topeka, should be maintained for any emergency that may arise.

They would also recommend that the General Assembly of the State of Kansas pass such laws of a general nature as may be necessary to the operation of that Government, to be enforced as soon as it shall be ascertained that Congress has forced upon us the Constitution framed at Lecompton, and that we have been defrauded of our rights under it.

They would further recommend that, as both Legislative bodies are the representatives of the same people, a concert of action between them, so far as practicable, should be aimed at; and that harmony and mutual confidence should be cultivated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. G. ELLIOTT,
JOHN SPEER,
S. S. COOPER,
H. MILES MOORE.

The report is still before the House, but it is believed that this, or something similar, will be adopted.

The election returns are given this morning in a Republican Extra, which I inclose herewith, without comment. RANDOLPH.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION ON THE CONSTITUTION—PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act submitting the Constitution, framed at Lecompton under the act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled, 'An act to provide for taking a census and election of Delegates to a Convention,' passed Feb. 19, A. D. 1857," the undersigned announce the following as the official vote of the people of Kansas Territory on the questions as therein substituted on the 4th day of Jan. 1858:

COUNTIES.	Against the Constitution framed at Lecompton.	For the Constitution framed at Lecompton, with Slavery.	For the Constitution framed at Lecompton, without Slavery.
Leavenworth	1997	10	3
Atchison	536	4	—
Doniphan	561	1	—
Brown	187	2	—
Nemaha	238	1	—
Marshall	66	—	—
Riley	287	7	—
Potawatomie	207	2	—
Calhoun	249	—	—
Jefferson	377	1	—
Johnson	392	2	—
Lykins	358	1	1
Linn	510	1	3
Bourbon	268	35	—
Douglas	1647	21	—
Franklin	304	—	—
Anderson	177	—	—
Allen	191	1	4
Shawnee	832	28	3
Coffey	463	—	4
Woodson	50	—	—
Richardson	177	—	1
Breckenridge	191	—	—
Madison	46	—	—
Davis	21	—	—
Total	10,226	138	21

Some precincts have not yet sent in their returns, but the above is the complete vote received to this date.

January 14, 1858. J. W. DENVER,
Secretary and Acting Governor.
C. W. BABCOCK,
President of the Council.
G. W. DEITZLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the People of Kansas:

The undersigned received on the 12th inst. the following letter from the President of the late Constitutional Convention:

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

C. W. Babcock, President of the Council of the Territorial Legislature, and G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House:

GENTLEMEN: The election returns of the elections holden on the 21st day of December, 1857, and the 4th day of January, 1858, under the Constitution known as the Lecompton Constitution, will be opened tomorrow at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Surveyor-General, in this place, and you are respectfully requested to be present on the occasion and witness the returns. Very respectfully, your obt. servant,

JOHN CALHOUN,
President of Convention.

In obedience to the polite invitation of Mr. CALHOUN, we attended on the day and at the time specified and witnessed the opening of said returns, examined the poll-books, noted the number of votes for and against the single proposition submitted by the schedule of the Constitution, and find the following to be the result:

Constitution with Slavery	6,143
Constitution with no Slavery	569
Majority	5,574

More than one-half of this majority was cast at those very sparingly-settled precincts in the Territory, two of them in the Shawnee Reserve, on lands not open for settlement, viz.:

Oxford, Johnson County	1,266
Shawnee, Johnson County	729
Kickapoo, Leavenworth County	1,017
Total	3,012

From our personal knowledge of the settlements in and around the above places, we have no hesitation in saying that the great bulk of these votes were fraudulent; and, taking into view other palpable but less important frauds, we feel safe in saying that of the whole vote polled, not over 200 were legal votes, polled by citizens of the Territory.

On the State ticket, the vote as returned stands as follows:

FREE-STATE.

Smith, Gov.	Roberts, Lt. Gov.	Schuyler, Sec State.	Mead, Treasurer.	Goodin, Auditor.	Parrot, Congress.
6,238	6,310	6,239	6,248	6,176	6,623
Returns received since.					
637	637	637	637	637	637
6,875	6,947	6,867	6,885	6,813	7,260
PRO-SLAVERY.					
6,539	6,440	6,560	6,508	6,503	6,568
Returns received since.					
6	6	6	6	6	6
6,545	6,446	6,566	6,514	6,509	6,574
FREE STATE MAJORITIES.					
330	501	301	371	304	696

Of the votes polled by the Pro-Slavery ticket, the three very prolific precincts above quoted polled as follows:

Oxford, Johnson County	738
Shawnee, Johnson County	889
Kickapoo, Leavenworth County	952
Aggregate	2,579

To which, if we add the manifest frauds in other places, we shall have an aggregate of more than 3,000.

For the State Legislature the vote elects as follows, counting as above all the fraudulent votes cast, viz.:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	Counties.	Free-State.	Pro-Sl.
1	Doniphan	—	4
2	Atchison	4	—
3	Leavenworth	8	—
4	Brown, Nemaha	1	—
5	Calhoun, Pottawatomie	1	—
6	Jefferson	2	—
7	Marshall, Washington	—	1
8	Riley	1	—
9	Johnson	—	4
10	Lykins	1	—
11	Lynn	—	2
12	Bourbon	—	2
13	McGee, Dorn and Allen	—	1
14	Douglas	5	—
15	Anderson, Franklin	1	—
16	Shawnee	2	—
17	Weller, Coffee	1	—
18	Woodson, Wilson, Greenwood, Godfrey, Madison	1	—
19	Breckenridge and Richardson	1	—
20	Davis, Wise, Butler, Hunter, &c	—	1
	Total	29	15

In the Senate the vote stands as follows:

COUNCIL.

Dist.	Counties.	Free State.	Pro-Sl.
1	Doniphan	—	1
2	Atchison	1	—
3	Doniphan and Atchison	—	1
4	Leavenworth	3	—
5	Brown, Nemaha and Pottawatomie	1	—
	Marshall, Dickinson and Washington	1	—
	Jefferson and Calhoun	1	—
	Johnson	—	2
	Lykins, Anderson and Franklin	1	—
	Linn	—	1
	Bourbon and McGee	1	1
	Douglas	1	—
	Shawnee	1	—
	Dorn, Allen, Wilson, &c	1	—
	Richardson, Davis, Wise, Breckenridge, &c	1	—
	Totals	13	6

Thus it will be seen that we have triumphed against a most miserable and wicked apportionment and an election law designed to open the door to frauds, and under which frauds the most manifest and unmistakable have been perpetrated to the extent of 3,000 to 4,000 votes.

This triumph was accomplished by a party greatly distracted on the subject of voting under a Constitution that they hate and loathe and abhor to the centre of their hearts, with a short and imperfect notice that failed to reach many of the more distant districts. These causes together, it is safe to say, reduced the Free-State vote to the extent of 5,000 votes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
C. W. BABCOCK, President of the Council.
G. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of the House.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1, 396, 372, 414, 418, 419, 432, 436, 437, 440, 297, 376, 443, 447, 453, 181, 468, 469, 470, 474, 473, 475, 411, 464, 116, 415, 422, 456, 480, 481, 482, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 491, 492, 493, 494.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 335, 366, 350, 139, 219, 331, 359.

The Thirteenth-street Elopement—Motion to Dismiss the Writ.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 25.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George T. Taylor.—This case was continued yesterday. The relator closed his case on Saturday, and the respondent opened. Mr. Busteed moved to discharge the writ. He began by "pitching into" the Press, with regard to its comments on legal conduct generally, and thought it fortunate that the public had no concern in such cases, except that equal justice should be awarded to all. He proceeded with a synopsis of the *habeas corpus* act. He thought that the only change in the functions and form of the writ was in relation to infant children, between two parents or guardians. In this case the Court was acting under the statutes of the State, and could act only in accordance with such directions. By section 35, 2 R. S., 797, it is provided that any person detained, &c., with certain exceptions, may obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of such imprisonment. In this case the relator did not claim that the respondent exercised any physical restraint over the daughter. The relator had himself proved that there had been no more moral restraint exercised than love and friendship dictated. The statute provides that the person must be detained and restrained of his *liberty*, but there was no proof that such was the case here, and his Honor was bound to discharge the writ immediately. The law took no cognizance of any moral restraint, but merely of restraint by force. For instance, there might be a bond of sympathy between a counsel and a Judge, such that, without fault to either, the Judge should be influenced by his personal feelings toward the advocate to alter the determination to which he would arrive. He would be morally restrained of his liberty, yet would a *habeas corpus* lie? So may Mrs. Wright exercise a moral restraint without restraining by force the free will of her daughter so as to allow the writ to lie. Supposing, for argument, there has been a legal marriage, of which I deny that there is a particle of proof. I say that when the *habeas corpus* was allowed, and the return put in, the relator was obliged to show that there was actual physical restraint in the case, and that not being done, it is the duty of the Court instantly to discharge the writ. The case of Ballie *vs.* Vercuse had no relation to this case. It was where the parents could not live together, and the action was to discover in whose custody the child would be best provided for. But in this case it is, according to the relator's theory, a contention between a married woman and her mother. I do not deny the claims of the husband to remove all legal obstacles between them; but in this case the Court must be actuated by the directions of the statute, and no physical restraint is proven—nothing to render valid the writ.

His Honor remarked that he considered moral restraint sometimes sufficient; that is, that a restraint may be effectual, though actual bone and muscle is not used. He used the term "moral" merely to distinguish it from actual force. Any restraint by fear, influence of mind, may be effectual restraint, though no physical force was used. He thought that the respondent should show what she had done with her when she gave her up. He thought a good illustration was furnished in the case of the fascination exercised by a cat over a bird. The cat did not use force while fascinating the bird, yet the restraint was effectual.

Mr. Busteed claimed that all he asked was proof that there was such restraint as to actually affect the *liberty*. This had not been shown. If the mother only used such arguments and entreaties as to induce the lady to refuse to go to her husband, then there was no power in the Court to force her to go to her husband.

The Court suggested that the best way to prove this would be to produce the lady in Court and let her testify for herself.

Mr. Busteed deprecated the idea of producing a tender lady before a gaping crowd.

The Court stated that it was competent to protect her.

Mr. Busteed remarked that *he* would protect her himself.

Mr. Barber thought that this was just what they wanted to avoid. [Laughter.]

Mr. Busteed stated that if the Court, after the argument, should demand her testimony in Court, he would promptly produce her. He then referred to the marriage. He thought that there had been but little proof of marriage. Though they resided under the same roof for two nights after the alleged marriage, there was no cohabitation. Mr. Busteed referred at some length to the conduct of Mr. Hemming, condemning in very violent terms his part in the affair.

In regard to the marriage there had been no admission proven on the part of either of the parties of their marriage prior to Taylor's leaving the house. Mr. Busteed then scanned the evidence of Mary, the colored woman, claiming that her testimony was put into her mouth. Miss Hawley desired not to come into Court unless it was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Siers remarked that on account of illness he was unable to proceed in the argument, and that if it was necessary to reply he desired that the matter might be adjourned.

The Court thought there was some force in Mr. Busteed's arguments, and he thought that a reply would be well,

Mr. Busteed objected to an adjournment, and Mr. Barber concluded to reply. He thought that having proved that Mrs. Taylor had left the house at the command and in the custody of the mother, they had made a *prima facie* case. The return stated that the lady left the house without any restraint and had not since returned. There was no proof that the daughter was taken to her brother's store.

The matter was then adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Burdell Murder—Discharge of Mr. Eckel—The Greenwich-street Murder—O'Connell and Toole Plead Guilty.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Yesterday morning, at the assembling of Court, Mr. John Graham and Mr. Stafford appeared on behalf of Mr. John J. Eckel, indicted jointly with Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, at No. 31 Bond-street, on the 30th day of January, 1857. Mr. Graham stated that on the acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham, in April last, the late District-Attorney, Mr. Hall, had set down the case of Mr. Eckel for trial in the October term, but up to the present time no action had been taken. He would therefore ask the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, what course he intended to pursue.

Mr. Sedgwick replied that he had been instructed by Mr. Hall to apply for a *nolle prosequi*.

After some further remarks by Mr. Graham, the order for the *nol. pros.* was made, the recognizance were discharged, and Mr. Eckel left the Court in company with his consul.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

The case of the four men, Maurice O'Connell, James Toole, David Hagan, and Daniel Tenbroke, charged with the rape and murder of Teresa Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, was then called on. By advice of their Counsel, Mr. Clinton, O'Connell and Toole pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Hagan and Tenbroke will be tried to-day. A panel of 500 Jurors is ordered.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for THE New-York Times.

NEW YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 4,494 bbls. Flour; 6,400 bushels Corn; 300 bags Oats; 400 do Feed; 196 do Provisions.

ASHES—Potsare in good request at $5 50@$5 62½, chiefly at the former rate, ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and somewhat nominal at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand continues quite limited at low prices, yet holders are not eager to sell, especially on terms satisfactory to most buyers. The supplies are moderate, and as the production has been restricted, there is not much dread of an excess of stock. In Boston, during the past week, the *Shipping List* noticed the presence of the usual number of buyers from the South and West, but some of them only for the purpose of extending their paper. The business doing continues very small for the season, and the Spring trade does not open very promisingly. Some purchases have been made on Southern account, but Western buyers are disposed to hold back for the present, and so far have purchased very lightly. Prices rule low, and, from present prospects, buyers are likely to get goods at pretty much their own figures. There is a good stock of all seasonable goods offering. The exports from this port to San Francisco the past week have been 1,908 cases; and from New-York, 618 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	4,298	3,856
Since Jan. 1	6,266	12,497
Total	10,534	16,353

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, and we have to notice sales of about 150 pkgs. Java, from second hands, at 16½c.; 80 bags Maracaibo, within our previous range, and 270 bags Rio, at 9¾c.@10¾c ₱ lb. In Baltimore, last week, there were no arrivals of Rio Coffee; the sales of which comprised 4,800 bags, in lots, at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., leaving a stock of 12,000 bags on hand unsold.

COPPER—American Ingot has been in lively request, at 19c.@20c., cash, ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet, at old quotations.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of only about 450 bales, in lots, at about previous quotations, the steamer's news having had no noticeable effect on prices.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 18.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857—bales	8,559
Received since	769,360
Total	777,719
Exported since	435,363
Stock on hand not cleared	342,356

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, closing, however, rather tamely. Sales 6,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old figures. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$5 ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at former rates. Sales 550 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving and selling slowly at former prices. Sales 4,700 bushels, including Mixed Western at $1 10; good to prime White Southern, at $1 30@$1 35, and damaged Southern, at 90c. ₱ bushel. Corn is improving, with sales reported of 18 000 bushels New crop at 66c.@69c. for Yellow, and 68c. 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@ 38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—1,500 bales sold in Boston last week, mostly equal to 11¾c., 6 months, for 2.09 av., and 11½c. for 2.16 av.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at former prices.

HIDES—Sales were made of 2,000 Rio Grande at 10c., 6 months. A lot of Calcutta Buffalo changed hands at private bargain.

HEMP—Sales transpired in Boston during the week of 3,000 bales Manila at 6¼c., with 8 months' credit, being the lowest prices the article has been sold for within ten years, and 700 bales Jute on private terms.

HOPS—Are in request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice; crop of 1856, 1½c.@2½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues in slack request, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$24, cash, and $25 50, six months' credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Appears in fair demand, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of Jan. 22, reports: "A good demand for Sawed Lumber, and all the Mills are busily engaged; the principal demand being for the West India trade. We renew our quotations of last week, viz.: For assorted cargoes of scantling, boards, &c., $13; resawed, $14@ $16; rough edge, $12@$14. The demand for Timber has been brisk the past week. The arrivals have not been larger than usual, but factors have been able to supply the demand from stocks left in their hands. Full prices have been obtained, and in some cases an advance over previous rates. We learn that the demand was created by the wants of some vessels now in port, and others which are expected. The sales have left the market less abundantly supplied with shipping Timber of prime quality than it has been for some time. Our quotations of last week, $8@$12, will cover the transactions which have taken place, though there is an improvement in demand and in price. We notice a similar improvement in Mill Timber, and sales have been made at an advance of 50c.@$1 ₱ M. over last week; and it seems to bring comparatively better prices than shipping Timber. The demand which has sprung up indicates more permanency than has been expected, which is probably caused by the favorable European news. The exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah for the week have been 676,229 feet."

MOLASSES—The demand is less active at our quotations. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 26c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 240 bbls., in lots, at 42¾c.@43c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged for the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, at much higher prices. Sales 420 bbls., in lots, at $15 25 @$15 35 for Mess, and $12 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. Free sales of Cumberland Cut, and long ribbed middles, deliverable in February and March, were reported at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in lively demand, at firmer rates. The transactions since our last embrace 650 bbls. common to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $12@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $32@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is brisk and buoyant, at $17@$21 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $27; extra do. do. at $28 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8½c. for fair to prime, and 8½c. for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 270 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales were made in New Orleans, Jan. 16, of 10,000 sacks Liverpool, a fifth fine, at 50c. cash; 12,000 sacks old Liverpool coarse, in warehouse, at 45c.; and a cargo of 18,000 bushels bulk Salt on private terms.

SALTPETRE—150 bags changed hands in Boston at 6¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb., 8 months' credit. Stock there, 33,000 bags.

SEEDS—8,000 bags Calcutta found buyers in Boston at $1 25@$1 27½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—A better inquiry has prevailed for Goat and Deer Skins within our range: GOAT—Tampico, 34c.@36c. ₱ D.; Vera Cruz, 32c.@34c.; Curacoa, No. 1, 50c.@55c., each; Curacoa, No. 2, 30c.@35c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c. DEER—San Juan, 28c.@ 30c. ₱ D.; Bolivar, 25c.@28c.; Sisal, 27½c.@30c.; Vera Cruz, 28c.@30c.; Chagres, 24c.@26c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 25c.@28c.; Missouri, 18c.@ 20c.; Texas and Arkansas, 12c.@15c.; Florida, 15c. @16c., cash. Last week's sales of Goat, here and in Boston, exceeded 400 bales.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and we have to report sales of 370 hhds., including New Orleans, at 5½c.@6¾c.; and Cuba at 4¾c.@6¾c.; 700 boxes Havana at 6c.@6¾c.; and 6,800 bags China on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 8,500 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 260 bbls., in lots, at 22c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic was in fair demand in Boston during the week at steady prices, with sales reported of 100,000 lbs. 200 bales Texas, 120 bales Mediterranean, and 60 bales East India also changed hands at private bargain.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and firm. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

THE GREAT FAILURE.
THE BUSTS OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER.
THE LIBERALIAN'S STORY.
DAYLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT.
SOMETHING ABOUT PICTURES.
CARVING AND IDIOMS.
AMOURS DE VOYAGE.
MY AQUARIUM.
THE QUEEN OF THE RED JACKSONS.
DAYBREAK.
TEA.
THE OLD BURYING-GROUND.
THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
BERANGER.
A TIFFIN OF PARAGRAPHS.
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
NEW-ENGLAND MINISTERS.
A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE KANSAS USURPATION.
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J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14 inst. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THOMAS PAINE, AUTHOR OF THE "RIGHTS OF MAN."—The 121st anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on the evening of Jan. 29, 1858. Tickets may be had of the Committee, OLIVER WHITE, JAMES THOMPSON and WILLIAM E. ROSE, No. 12 White-st., and of C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau st.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION will hold their semi-monthly meeting on TUESDAY evening, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. An essay will be read by Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD of Brooklyn. Subject—*Moral Heroism*. The public are invited to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES are being delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture room, Astor-place, east of Broadway. The fourth of the series on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, subject—*Aaron Burr*. Tickets 50 cents, admitting two persons, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 424 east of 8th-av., or at the door. Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

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One lady's long English gold chain, very remarkable.
One misses' gold chain.
One cameo breastpin.
One pearl breastpin, lady in centre feeding a goat.
One gold breastpin, snake pattern, and one pair gold earrings to match.
One pearl porte-monnaie; a bunch of hair belonging to a deceased relative, and other small articles of jewelry.
Also, some valuable papers, which are of use only to the owner. If the latter are returned to either of the following persons they will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, or if the parties who took the box will return the papers which it contained by post, she will feel grateful. Address Mrs. KENNEY, No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or W. HOBSON, *New-York Times* office.

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WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

with the following effective cast:

Walter Lancy, an aged patriot.....Mr. Bridgeman
Philip Lancy, his son, Isabella's lover.....J. Hardenbergh
Jocko, the ape-negro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report of the proceedings in Congress yesterday will be found quite readable and interesting. In the Senate, Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on Central American affairs, reviewing at length the whole matter of Fillibusterism, the intent and scope of the Neutrality laws, the action of Commodore PAULDING in arresting WALKER and his men, and the duties of the Government in the premises—closing with a couple of resolutions declaring it unnecessary to alter the provisions of the Neutrality laws as at present constituted, and that WALKER's arrest was without warrant of law, but may not call for further censure under the circumstances; and a bill for increasing the efficiency of the Neutrality laws by defining the duties of Naval and other officers. The subject was made the special order for the 9th of February. Mr. DOUGLAS, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report. The bill to increase the military establishment was called up, it being the special order, but after some debate its consideration was postponed. The Kansas question was discussed at considerable length, and is to come up again on Friday, by which time it is understood the Lecompton Constitution will be submitted. In the House the Speaker announced the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Consideration of the subject of the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON was postponed a month, he being absent on account of the illness of his wife. In Committee of the Whole on the Invalid Pension bill speeches were made on Slavery, the late crisis, the Tariff, the Kansas question, etc.

The prospect of an immediate organization of the State Assembly seems to have again been rendered dubious. Nearly three hours were spent yesterday in irrelevant motions, points of order, &c., when an adjournment was had. It is now understood that the Americans have determined to fall back upon their own candidates, and leave it with the majority to effect an organization as best they can. This action would seem to be in a measure justified by the uncompromising manner in which the two stronger parties have met all their advances.

We have still another complication of the Kansas question. It is now stated that General CALHOUN has rejected all the returns of the State election sent to Governor DENVER instead of to himself, on the ground of illegality. His motive for this action will of course be found in the fact that it gives the State officers to the Democrats, and also one majority in the Council and two in the House. Thus there are two sets of State officers for Congress to decide between.

Yesterday, another, and in all probability, the last step in the BURDELL murder was reached. JOHN J. ECKEL, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's supposed accomplice, was set completely at liberty, a *nolle prosequi* being applied for in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the instance of the late District-Attorney. When Mrs CUNNINGHAM was acquitted, of course all charges of complicity against Mr. ECKEL fell to the ground. Yet, though admitted to bail, he has remained ever since under legal suspicion of having been concerned in the commission of that most miserable assassination. By the proceedings of yesterday he is entirely absolved. In the same Court, the trial of the four ruffians who so foully assaulted and killed the old Swiss woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street, in November last, was commenced. The ringleaders, O'CONNELL and TOOLE, pleaded guilty. The others will be tried to-day.

In the Supreme Court, at Special Term, before Judge SUTHERLAND, yesterday, Mr. BUSTEED moved that the writ of *habeas corpus* in the matter of the application of GEORGE T. TAYLOR for the possession of his wife be dismissed. The motion was argued at some length, and the case was adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

The birthday of ROBERT BURNS, the Scottish poet, was celebrated last night with much spirit in Mozart Hall, by the Burns Anniversary Association. There was an illimitable supply of songs, sentiments, speeches, and Scotch whisky. Mr. DAVID B. SCOTT presided—aided by Messrs. HISLOP and MILLER as Vice-Presidents. The Burns Club of the City also celebrated the day at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Coroner's inquest was concluded yesterday in the case of LOUIS BUTT, the German cigar maker, found dead Saturday morning at the corner of First-avenue and Second-street. Coroner CONNERY disapproved the verdict of the jury, and after imputing incompetency to them, added four to their number and ordered them to give another verdict. Two new verdicts were soon rendered, but one was afterwards set aside. The one agreed upon declared that death was caused by injuries received by coming in contact with the iron railing surrounding the house at the corner of First-avenue and Second-street; but whether the result of accident or violence the jury could not determine.

An inquest was held yesterday in Sixty-third-street, in the case of JOHN MCLINDEN, who died on Sunday from lockjaw caused by being beaten and stabbed with a pitchfork in the hands of JAMES QUINN. A verdict was rendered charging QUINN with the homicide, and on its rendition QUINN was locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Two Irish laborers found, on Sunday afternoon, packed away in a stone-wall in the vicinity of Seventy-first-street and Fifth-avenue, a tin box containing $700 in five-dollar bills on the Morris County Bank, N. J. With commendable honesty the men took the treasure to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, and gave it in charge to Captain COULTER. The bills proved, however, to be photograph counterfeits, most skillfully executed. By whom they were deposited in this hiding-place remains a mystery.

In the Brooklyn Common Council, yesterday, a resolution was adopted remonstrating against the passage of the bill presented to the State Senate by Mr. SPINOLA, entitled "An act in relation to assessments for local improvements in the city of Brooklyn."

The General Market, yesterday, opened pretty actively for Four, which ruled firm, but closed tamely. Wheat was quiet, at former rates. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Corn, which advanced a shade. Cotton was dull, parties disagreeing about prices. The movements in Groceries were restricted within the closing range of prices on Saturday. Provisions were in fair demand, and Pork was decidedly dearer. Freights were moderately active and steady.

INCREDIBLE.—It is stated by some of the Washington correspondents of the Press that the President intends to recall one of our Ministers now abroad, on the ground that he is "not qualified for the duties of the place." We do not give the slightest credit to the report. These enterprising letter-writers very often draw largely on the credulity of the public, but occasionally their statements are so palpably extravagant that they mislead nobody. We cannot help thinking that this is a case of that kind.

If the President recalls *one* Minister on the ground of incompetency, where, in the name of the American Eagle, is he to stop? If he has laid down any such rule as this, that unfit and unqualified persons are not to fill these foreign Missions, what is to become of the party,—to say nothing of the country? Where does he find, in our recent history, any precedent for such a sweeping regulation? What is to be done with those enterprising gentlemen who have been earning Missions, Chargéships, Consulships, and the right of representing and disgracing their country in foreign parts, by regulating caucuses, manipulating Conventions, and buying voters with lavish patriotism for the past ten years?

The rumor is incredible on its face. It bears the mark of hostility to the Administration and the Democratic Party. It emanates from some desperate Black Republican or Douglasite, eager to ruin the President with his best friends. When we have none but competent and proper men to represent us abroad, doomsday will be near. We look for no such catastrophe in Mr. BUCHANAN's time.

The Kansas Elections.

We have at last official returns of the elections held in Kansas on the 21st of December, and on the 4th of January, upon the Lecompton Constitution and for State officers under it. These returns come to us in documents duly signed by the officers who attended when they were counted, and may be relied on therefore as authentic and conclusive. They will be found in detail in another column of this morning's TIMES.

Upon the Constitution, it will be remembered, there were two distinct Elections,—one on the 21st of December at which the only question submitted was, whether the Constitution should be adopted with, or without, Slavery, and the other on the 4th of January, at which the whole Constitution was submitted to the popular vote. The general result was as follows:

	Dec. 21.	Jan. 4.
For Constitution with Slavery	6,140	138
For Constitution without Slavery	560	24
Against the Constitution	——	10,226

There is a clear majority, therefore, of over 4,000 against the Constitution in either form,—according to the returns as certified by Gov. DENVER and the other officers,—although it is certain that two or three thousand of the votes counted for the Constitution with Slavery were never cast. In the face of this clear, legal and unmistakeable declaration of the popular sentiment in Kansas, it is not easy to see how Congress can persist in forcing the Constitution upon them.

But if that Constitution should be adopted and Kansas forced into the Union, the Free-State men will have the entire State Government in their hands. The election for State officers held on the 4th, was ordered by the Lecompton Convention, and the returns were to be made to Gen. CALHOUN, the President of the Convention. He invited the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Council to be present when they were counted. They accepted the invitation, and have published a detailed statement of the vote, which shows the following result:

	Free-State.		Pro-Slavery.	
Governor	Smith	6,875	Marshall	6,545
Lieut. Governor	Roberts	6,947	Mathias	6,446
Secretary of State.	Schuyler	6,867	Spicely	6,566
Treasurer	Mead	6,885	Cramer	6,514
Auditor	Goodin	6,813	Little	6,509
Congress	Parrott	7,260	Carr	6,574

The Free-State men have thus elected their entire State ticket. It is true the signature of Gen. CALHOUN is not affixed to this document, but the figures which it contains are evidently official. All the fraudulent votes, and those received since the original counting of the returns, are included. The two branches of the Legislature stand thus:

	Free-State.	Pro-Slavery.	Maj.
House of Representatives	29	15	14
Senate	13	6	7
Joint ballot	42	21	21

Even if the Pro-Slavery men had succeeded in electing their Governor, he could have had no control over the legislation of the Territory, as the Free-State men have a *two-thirds* vote in each branch of the Legislature.

A telegram from St. Louis states that Gen. CALHOUN has decided to reject the returns which were sent to Gov. DENVER, on the ground that, according to the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, they ought to have been sent to him. By thus rejecting these returns, it is expected that the Pro-Slavery Party will have both the State officers and the Legislature. We presume that it does not require a very wise man to predict that a State Government *thus* installed would have a rough time in the exercise of its functions. We are not prepared to believe that even the Washington *Union* will indorse this position of Gen. CALHOUN.

The War in India—Character of the Recent News.

The news from India by the *Europa* is not what people looked for, but is by no means as bad as some people would make it. The death of HAVELOCK, with the laurels of a score of victories still fresh on his brow, and in the full maturity of a long life of unfaltering usefulness, is, to be sure, a calamity which England may well deplore; but it is not one of the calamities which are to affect or even postpone the final issue of the struggle. The check received by WYNDHAM is felt to be unfortunate and discouraging, solely because the British arms have hitherto been crowned with such a series of successes as few armies have ever met with, and such as no army, so situated, has any right to expect. Some forty or fifty actions, great and small, have been fought and won in the teeth of enormous odds, and the stronghold of the rebels has been wrested from their hands after a siege in which the ordinary conditions of such operations were totally reversed, and the numerical superiority was found inside the walls. The greater part of the formidable host who, in the Spring of last year, threatened the empire with dissolution, has been dissipated by a handful of desperate men, before the mother country had any time to interfere.

Any man, military or civilian, who six months ago would have taken upon himself to predict the events which have filled that short interval, would have been laughed at for his pains. No experience that the history of warfare furnishes entitled us to look for operations so uniformly successful in the results, or so uniformly desperate in appearance. Driven from town to town, and village to village, like wild beasts, robbed, humiliated, outraged, overwhelmed with numbers, in a deadly climate, with the dearest ties that bound them to earth severed with the direst and most ingenious barbarity, the handful of English who survived the first outburst of the insurrection have risen and crushed it, with an indomitable audacity for which military annals furnish no precedent or parallel. The most successful campaign on record—that of NAPOLEON in Italy, at the outset of his career, and which appalled the world by its unfaltering and unerring success—was carried on by a genius, a few hundred miles from home, in command of a large army, the first and noblest offspring of the revolution. CLIVE laid the foundations of English dominion by a series of wonderful successes; but he wrested victory from hordes of undisciplined and unorganized ragamuffins. HAVELOCK and WILSON have realized the wildest dreams of even Napoleonic ambition, with the debris of a scattered colony, fighting one of the best armies in the world.

In any ordinary campaign, such as even the most brilliant of the French Empire, a reverse such as General WYNDHAM has experienced, would pass almost unnoticed. A single failure would have excited little comment in a game which even the most skillful player finds so terribly full of sudden changes, and new and unforeseen combinations. But HAVELOCK and GREATHED and WILSON have actually been so uniformly successful as to lead people to stand aghast at a single failure in the most hazardous, most varied and most variable of human undertakings.

There is, to be sure, not a single English soldier left in Oude; but this is a decided improvement upon the state of affairs three months ago, when there were English women and children in Lucknow in hourly danger of massacre, and worse.

The Gwalior contingent, which Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has annihilated by his retreat, has been inspiring uneasiness for some time. It was the best organized and most compact of all the rebel forces, and had the heaviest artillery. It is hardly too much to say that it would have been utterly impossible to have advanced north safely into the interior of Oude, as long as it threatened the line of communication with Cawnpore. In fact, nothing but the absolute necessity there existed of relieving Lucknow at the earliest possible moment could have justified the Commander-in-Chief in leaving it hanging on his rear.

The censorious judgments which have been already passed on General WYNDHAM, are, we think, premature. None of the details are known. A meagre telegram tells of his retreat with the loss of his tents. His force did not number over 2,000 men, if so much, as the three regiments of which it was composed could, even if complete—which they are, doubtless, far from being—reach 800 men each. The numbers of the enemy are unknown, but he clearly had a large park of artillery of the heaviest calibre. WYNDHAM's antecedents are, so far, all in his favor. He was one of the best (if not the best) staff-officers of the Russian war. He had the first requisite of a leader of desperate enterprises—that imperturbable calm which lets no opportunity slip and no resource lie idle. In the most terrible ordeal through which the British arms have passed within the present century—the attack on the Redan—he was more than an impetuous *sabreur*. He did in cold blood and with deliberation what few men dare do in the fever of the maddest excitement. He stood on the parapet of the fortress, his back within three yards of the enemy's muskets, and rallied, ordered, encouraged, entreated "the tide of living valor" which vainly surged against the foot of the mound. To have done this once in a life-time fairly entitles any man to the patience, and, if need be, to the indulgence of the public, as long as the shadow of a doubt hangs over his competency.

Corruptions in the Street Commissioner's Office.

Street Commissioner CONOVER sent another communication to the Common Council last night, exposing some of the scandalous frauds which he has discovered in the archives of his Department, and showing how systematically the people of New-York have been cheated, swindled, bamboozled and plucked, by the contractors for street grading and paving, and the officers whose special duty should have made them the guardians of the public welfare instead of being the abettors and apparently copartners of the public robbers.

We commend the communications of Commissioner CONOVER to the careful attention of the property-owners who have been the special sufferers by these street-improving peculations. The Street Department appears to have been a kind of bureau for the promotion of public robberies, and the curious part of the matter is that the gentlemen of the road who enjoyed a full swing there so long, and helped themselves so liberally out of the public pocket, should have left the evidences of their rascality behind them. But, as no one has thought it worth while to make any explorations among the books and papers of the Department heretofore, it seems to have been taken for granted that nobody ever would.

Mr. CONOVER's communication contains some very curious and instructive statements, but we presume that what he brings to light will only be a slight indication of the enormous mass of corruption which remains to be exposed for the edification of the public. The frauds appear to be of all kinds, altering figures in contracts, paying for work contrary to law, and overpayments on contracts of every description. In one instance a contractor was overpaid for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Ninth avenues the sum of $3,500. In another case, $1,500 was overpaid; in another, $4,500; and for paving Forty-ninth-street from Sixth to Eighth avenues, the contractor was overpaid about $10,000. In another case the overpayments amounted to but $4,700.

In several of these cases Mr. DEVLIN, Mayor WOOD's friend, was the contractor, and in most of them the names of the operators have a decidedly Hibernian sound. It would be most advisable for the Corporation to publish an official Black Book, containing an exact account of all the frauds, or at least all that could be discovered, that have been perpetrated by the City officials during the past ten, or even the past five years. The publication of such a book would develop a fearful amount of villainy and official scoundrelism and incapacity, it is true, and be sufficient to affix a permanent stain upon our municipal escutcheon; but mortifying as such a record would be, it would still be productive, we believe, of wholesome results. It would teach the people the absolute necessity of attending to the nominations and elections of their public officers, and convince them that no time could be more profitably spent than that which they should devote to their political duties.

Something must be done to make our citizens attend to their election duties, or the very name of Democracy will become odious even among Democrats, and the system of popular government will be a byword and a reproach at least so far as municipal governments are concerned. And there could be no better or more effective way of showing the wretched consequence of permitting incompetent and dishonest men to be chosen to high offices of public trust, than by exhibiting the robberies and rascalities which have been practised in this City for many years past by some of our public servants. Mr. CONOVER suggests in his communication a system of checks for the prevention of frauds in his Department, which are very well as far as they go; but there is no way of devising any check or preventives for dishonest and unscrupulous knaves. The only way to prevent their rascality is not to give them an opportunity to practice them.

"Poor Bennett."

We give place to the following communication in accordance to a rule never to refuse any person an opportunity of defending himself who may have been unfavorably noticed in our columns, let him be as base, even, as the subject of this letter. Candor, however, compels us to confess, that, in the present instance, we do not imagine that the subject of the letter will feel himself greatly indebted to his friend for the manner in which his defence has been undertaken. But, perhaps, he will be glad to learn that he has a friend, even though he is an injudicious one, and will gratefully exclaim, with Sir Lucius O'Trigger, "when affection guides the pen, he must be a brute who would find fault with the style:"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Though I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper from its beginning, and have, generally, approved of its tone and conduct, yet there is one point upon which we decidedly differ, and I beg the permission, most respectfully, to state what that point is. Without further preamble then, it is the very harsh and cruel manner in which you allude to "Poor BENNETT," the Editor of the *Herald*. I do not hesitate to avow myself a friend of that person, and though I am aware that the avowal will subject me to an accusation of having been influenced by a desire for notoriety in assuming a position of such singularity, yet I have the moral courage to do it, and am prepared to take all the consequences, however odious or unpleasant they may be.

I have long watched the course of poor BENNETT with great interest, and have had my sympathies drawn towards him and the more he has been assailed by those whose respectability of character and social importance may, perhaps, give them the right to join in the expressions of derisive contempt which have been heaped upon the head of this poor old man, the more have I pitied him and felt for him. It is a sad sight, indeed, Sir, to see a man of his years without any of those consolations which alone can make the dull and darkening days of a mortal career even endurable. It must surely be enough for such a man to look back upon such a life as he has led, without having his infirmities and evil deeds continually thrust in his face by others. I have heard him called the Nena Sahib of the Press, and though there may be some truth in the appellation, must we not, as Christians, remember that even NENA SAHIB is a human being, and entitled to forgiveness?

I am not sufficiently intimate with poor BENNETT, to know precisely what his financial condition is, but I understand that notwithstanding the considerable falling off in the circulation of his paper, in consequence of which he lost the Post-Office advertising, and his losses in other ways, he has still sufficient means to live comfortably, and that he intends to take up his residence at the place he has purchased at Fort Washington, as soon as he can prevail upon his absent better half to return and endure the social slights to which her alliance with him has subjected her. Why, then, not let him alone, and cease to mortify and irritate him daily? Perhaps when he retires to those rocky solitudes he may repent of his past life, and, in some measure, atone for his past infamy, by his future good deeds. There is great force, as well as sweetness in the well known lines of Dr. WATTS,

"For while the lamp holds out to burn,
The *vilest* sinner may return."

The thief repented upon the cross, and why may not poor BENNETT repent also? I met the poor old man walking down Broadway alone a few days since, on the shady side of the street, as if to escape observation, for it is a well-known fact that no one, not even any of the employes of his establishment, who cares to be seen walking with him, and I was almost moved to tears by his abject appearance. His personal appearance was never attractive, and now when he has grown old and thin, his nose, which was always a remarkable feature of his face, looks of preternatural length, as though it had been elongated by the many violent pulls to which it has been subjected. There was an uneasy twist to his body, and a kind of sore halt in his gait, as though he still suffered from the cow-skinnings (to the number of eleven, I believe) which he had received at various times. No one spoke to him as he made his way through the crowd, though I observed that some gave an involuntary shudder as he passed, and now and then one turned round to look at him, seeming to say, "There goes poor BENNETT!"

Now, Sir, I do not profes to be much of a philanthropist, but really, I must say, a spectacle like this touches my sensibilities, and I cannot but feel that we are all mortal, and all liable to error. We all know that poor BENNETT was once saved from being sent to Blackwell's Island, like a common felon, by the intercession of Major NOAH, whom he had wickedly slandered. And I appeal to you, Sir, if it is not better to imitate the example of that kind-hearted Jew, and pity the foibles of poor BENNETT, than to return his revilings. You liken him* to a mangy cur that has lost his teeth, and makes up in yelping for the lack of power to bite, while another newspaper compares him to an old bawd, whose loss of dental instruments to inflict injury is compensated for by the foulness of her breath, and I do not deny that there is considerable force in the comparisons, but still they only make poor BENNETT more than ever, to my apprehension, an object of commiseration and pity.

Yes, I sincerely pity poor BENNETT, and there is this to be said in palliation of his bad courses, that he probably never would have been guilty of the vile things he perpetrated in his paper if he had not been convinced they would make it sell; and if he had not found the public, or at least that there was *a* public, who like such things. When poor BENNETT first established his paper, he had the sagacity to see that there were a plenty of good, respectable, and well-conducted journals that attended to their proper functions, and excluded from their columns matter that was injurious, or offensive to the moral sense of the community. Poor BENNETT saw that there was another public for whose tastes no one was willing to cater, and he therefore commenced the publication of a paper which catered to the appetites and wants of the solacious, the vulgar, the debased, the profligate, the thoughtless, the ignorant, the malignant, and the scandal-loving. He was successful, and now, in his old days, why not permit him to enjoy the fruits of his enterprise in quiet? He is not long for this world; he has no longer even the power to do harm; his malignity has lost its virility, and his slanders are no longer capable of doing an injury to any one. A few foreign actors and theatrical people may still allow themselves to be black-mailed by his jobbing printing-office, to save themselves from being assailed by his paper, and a President of the United States may think the puffs of his paper purchased at a reasonable rate when secured by his company at dinner and a glass of whisky-punch. But poor BENNETT has, in reality, fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and I, for one, am willing to speak a good word in his favor.

I beg you will not think me capable of writing in defence of poor BENNETT from any motive of a sinister character, for I assure you that I am sincerely his friend, as I am yours.

AN EX-AL——N.

P. S.—Poor BENNETT does not even know that I have sent this letter to you; and although, as required by your rules, I send you my name as a guaranty of my good faith, it is on no account to be made public.

*Our correspondent is mistaken. We spoke of his paper, and not of his person.—ED. TIMES.

BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

Anniversary Dinner of the Burns Club.

The Burns Club of this City celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of the great Scottish poet's birth, at the Metropolitan Hotel last night. About one hundred and fifty persons partook of a fine dinner, the Highland piper, Mr. WILLIAM CLELLAND, dressed in the Gaelic costume, playing, from time to time, on the bagpipes some stirring national marches. Flags of all nations were displayed, conspicuous among which were of course the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, and our own Stars and Stripes. Several fine portraits of BURNS were loaned by private individuals. The dinner having been discussed—Haggis included, (and almost with the love of a Scot, we say, bless its "honest, sonsie face,") the reading of letters from invited but absent friends was first in order. The President, Mr. J. CUNNINGHAM, accordingly read apologies for absence from Dr. FRANCIS, Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, the poet, and Lord NAPIER. The latter read as follows:

H. B. M. LEGATION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., conveying me an invitation to attend the anniversary dinner of the Burns Club of New-York, on Monday, Jan. 25. I regret that I cannot avail myself of this occasion to meet my countrymen assembled to commemorate our poet, in consequence of engagements at home on the day indicated. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, faithful servant,
NAPIER.

The first regular toast, prepared by the Chairman, was

The Day we Celebrate—The birth-day of Nature's own poet, whose genius and true nobility of soul have won for his memory a perpetual abiding place in the hearts of his fellowmen.

ROBERTSON's band played "Auld lang Syne" in excellent style, and Mr. PARK sang "There was a lad was born in Kyle," very capitally.

The Chairman then introduced the next toast with an appropriate speech:

The Genius of Burns—Its influence is felt in every land, and acknowledged by every people; it cheers the desolate, raises the lowly, curbs the power of kings, paralyzes the hand of oppression, inspires the soul with ennobling emotions, and fills the heart with tenderness and love.

Music and song followed, and in due course the other toasts, of which the most prominent were: "Scotland, the land of our Fathers," proposed by Mr. ROBERT BURNETT, the first Vice-President: "America, the land we live in," by the Chairman; "The Heroes of Scotland," by Mr. JOSEPH LAING; "The Poets and Poetry of Great Britain, and the Poets and Poetry of America," both by the Chairman; "The Lasses," of course, were not forgotten,—neither were "Comin' thro' the Rye" and "Green grow the rashes, O." The commemoration was of the most congenial, and, at the same time, intellectual kind, befitting the muse and memory of BURNS.

Burns Anniversary Association.

The birthday of ROBERT BURNS was commemorated by a friendly gathering of his fellow-countrymen last night, in Mozart Hall, Broadway. What the festival lacked in pretension was more than counterbalanced by the unmingled good humor and joviality which reigned supreme throughout the evening. An elegant portrait of BURNS on a transparency, draped with the Stars and Stripes, was placed behind the President, Mr. DAVID B. SCOTT, who occupied the transverse table at the head of the apartment. Dr. HISLOP and Mr. WM. MILLAR, the Vice-Presidents, presided, one at each of the tables appropriated for the members of the Association and the guests. Dr. THOMAS MILLER and others, invited guests and members of the Committee, were seated on either side of the principal officer.

Mr. SCOTT, the President, in prefacing the list of regular toasts, said they had assembled together as Scotchmen, to drop the mantle of their adopted country while the festival lasted, to be resumed at its close. They had come together, not to honor Scotland's heroes, her statesmen, mechanics or divines, numerous and great though these might be, but to honor one single name which was dearer than them all—the name of ROBERT BURNS, the very poet of the human heart. [Cheers.] There had been, in his (the President's) judgment, but two great kings of Scotland since the time of BRUCE. These two had been JOHN KNOX and ROBERT BURNS—[cheers]—crowned not with the diadem on that old chair at Scone, but with a wreathe far more beautiful and unfading—true genius and power. [Loud cheers.] After dwelling on the name, and fame, and genius of BURNS—his humor, his pathos, his sensibility, his patriotism and his Democratic feeling—the President proposed the first regular toast:

The Birthday of Burns—It came like other days, unnoticed and unattended, but genius has hallowed it with a fadeless wreath of poetry and song that separates it from all other days in Scotia's calendar.

[Drunk standing and in impressive silence.]

Music.—Songs: "Rantin' Rovin' Robin" by Mr. JAS. GIBSON; and "A man's a man for a' that," by Mr. WM. MILLAR. These were admirably sung and enthusiastically encored.

Dr. HISLOP, the first Vice-President, proposed the second toast:

The Songs and Poetry of Burns—Scotland's great language of love and sensibility: the human heart lacked expression till Scotia's matchless bard gave it utterance. [Cheers.]

Mr. J. F. BOWIE sang in excellent style the stirring appeal "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled!"

Mr. J. D. DUNN then responded to the sentiment, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. MONTGOMERY sang "O' a' the airts the wind can blaw."

Mr. MILLAR, the second Vice-President, gave the third toast:

Our Adopted Land—Chosen by Providence to carry the ark of human liberty, may no unhallowed hands be raised to desecrate the holy charge.

Mr. JOHNSON sang: "My own Native Land," in the chorus of which the entire company voluntarily joined.

Dr. P. BRYCE, of South Carolina, responded to the toast.

Mr. GIBSON then sang a patriotic song, which was vehemently applauded.

The President proposed the next toast:

Our Native Land—May her sons aye be brave, her daughters true and beautiful; like Scotland's scenery, may their hearts be soft like its vales, and their principles like its hills, high, firm and immovable.

The President read an ode on BURNS, by Mr. H. CLOW.

Music—Songs by Mr. BOWIE and Mr. STEEL.

Mr. JAMES GRAY responded to the toast.

The first Vice-President proposed the fourth toast:

While to *Scotland's Poet* we offer the unaffected tribute of our hearts, we would not forget to honor TANNAHILL, RAMSAY, SCOTT, HOGG, MOTHERWELL, and other kindred bards.

Mr. POOLE sang:

"We'll gang nae mair a roving."

Mr. WM. MILLAR sang TANNAHILL'S song:

"Oh, are ye sleepin', Maggie?"

Mr. MILLAR then gave the next toast:

The Memory of Burns.

Which was duly honored.

Councilman ARCULARIUS responded to the toast of: *The President, Government and Magistracy of the United States.*

The toasts of "The Press" and "The Wives and Weans," were appropriately replied to by speeches and song: and the company separated after singing, *una voce*, "Auld lang Syne."

The Firemen's Ball.

The annual Ball, in behalf of the Fire Department Fund, took place at the Academy of Music last evening. Fifteen hundred tickets were sold, and about $5,000 were netted for the Fund. The appointments were excellent, and the decorations elegant. The parquette and stage were made into a roomy dancing floor. At the rear were the emblems of the Department, in gas-work, brilliantly illuminated. Along the first tier of boxes were hung clusters of fire apparatus, tastily disposed. The upper tiers were festooned with flowers. A superb working model of an engine, in gold, was exhibited under a glass case, surrounded by a hook-and-ladder apparatus, a hose-cart, fire-cap, trumpet and fire-hydrant, all in gold, and of exquisite workmanship. Behind a low screen were the new machine of "Adriatic" engine, and hose carts Nos. 1 and 7. Dancing was kept up until the small hours, and the scene was animated and enjoyable.

KANSAS DOCUMENTS.

Gov. Walker's Correspondence with the State Department.

The correspondence between Gov. WALKER and the State Department at Washington has recently been published by Congress. The great mass of it consists of documents which were given to the public at the time they were first issued; and of that portion which has been hitherto unpublished, much has been rendered of little interest by the progress of events. Some extracts from the letters, however, will aid the public in forming correct opinions concerning the state of affairs in the Territory.

On the 2d of June, soon after his arrival in the Territory, Gov. WALKER writes to Secretary CASS, transmitting copies of his Inaugural Address, and accompanying it by the following comments:

My inaugural was extremely well received by the people here, and, so far as I can learn, it seems quite probable that it will be approved by a very large majority of the people of this Territory. On one point the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous: That *the Constitution must be submitted for ratification or rejection to a vote of the people*, who shall be *bona fide* residents of the Territory next Fall.

The difficulties in this Territory are not yet adjusted, and, *without the submission of the Constitution to the people, a peaceful settlement is entirely impracticable.* There is still a considerable party in Kansas who will resist the adoption of the Constitution, however framed, upon the ground, so long occupied by them, that the Territorial Legislature which called this Convention was elected by voters from another State, (as they allege,) and not by the people of Kansas. * * *

On the whole, although there is, as yet, great discontent in the Territory, and serious threats of resisting the Territorial laws, yet I think a soothing effect has already been produced upon the people by the positions assumed in my address, and I indulge strong hopes of a peaceful settlement of this question. You may rest satisfied, however, that *unless the people had been assured that the Constitution should be submitted, as far as our power extended, for ratification or rejection by all the actual bona fide resident settlers, a most disastrous civil war here would have been inevitable.*

On the 15th of July the Governor writes again to the State Department, giving an account of a meeting held at Topeka and of an address which he had delivered there—and adding:

The result of the whole discussion at Topeka was regarded by the friends of law and order as highly favorable to their cause, and as the commencement of a great movement, essential to success, viz.: the separation of the Free-State Democrats from the Republicans, who had to some extent heretofore cooperated under the name of the Free-State Party. It was, however, universally admitted that, but for the position assumed in my inaugural address, and emphatically repeated at Topeka, that the people of Kansas, so far as my power extended, should be permitted, by a full vote of the actual residents of Kansas, *to decide upon the great question of the adoption or rejection of the State Constitution* to be prepared by the Constitutional Convention which should assemble at Lecompton in September next, that the more violent course would have prevailed, and *the Territory have been immediately involved in a general and sanguinary civil war*, postponing, for the present at least, if not indefinitely, any pacific settlement of these momentous questions.

In the same letter he reports the proceedings of a similar meeting at Paoli, and gives the following statement of the leading purpose of his speech:

I urged them to abandon the Topeka movement as entirely illegal; that they were pursuing a course in opposition to the laws, which never could lead to any successful result, and urged them to unite in voting for or against the adoption of such a constitution as might be submitted for their consideration by the Constitutional Convention which would assemble in September next on the call of the Territorial Legislature. I endeavored to convince them that the so-called Republican Party of Kansas, and their associates in the United States, had endeavored, and still desired, as set forth in their platform, to deprive the people of Kansas of the right to adopt their own social institutions, and had referred this question to Congress, where the people of the Territory would have no vote whatever; and continued my efforts on this ground, in connection with other topics, to separate the Free-State Democrats from an alliance with the Republicans. By "Free-State Democrats" I mean those who were favorable last year to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, but who desired to bring Kansas as a free State into the Union. Our friends were greatly pleased with the result of the proceedings at Paoli. In all my speeches I have refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether Kansas should be a Slave or Free State.

After giving an account of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention the Governor adds the following interesting statements touching the party relations of the question:

I have met many distinguished Democrats of the South on visits to Kansas since my arrival here, many of whom have occupied high positions in the country, and all of whom have expressed to me, as well as on all proper occasions to others, their cordial approbation of my course. The Democrats of the State of Missouri also, the State most deeply interested, next to Kansas, in the settlement of these questions, have also sustained me with extraordinary unanimity, because they know that upon no other plan can there be a peaceful settlement of the Kansas question; that any other course would separate the Free-State Democrats from their Pro-Slavery associates, and bring Kansas into the Union as an ultra Abolition State. They reason thus: that if there be a majority of the people of Kansas in favor of making this Territory a slave State, they will so vote when the Constitution is submitted for their consideration; but that if the Free-State Party constitute a majority, and a Constitution Pro-Slavery in its character should be adopted by the Convention, without submission to the people, they see very plainly that this party, driven by such a course into violent opposition to Southern institutions, *will elect an Abolition State Legislature, send two Abolition Senators to the Senate of the United States, and a member to Congress entertaining similar sentiments, and that, at a very early period, they would amend the Constitution, and make it hostile, in every respect, to the institutions of the South. Yet they would have been admitted as a State, and their power to amend the State Constitution could not be arrested.* Thus, it would happen that, whilst for a short time Kansas would have a Pro-Slavery Constitution on parchment, she would be rendered by this course, in fact, an Abolition State, opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, and, necessarily, producing collision with the coterminous State of Missouri. Indeed, if the Convention (of which I have no fears) should adopt a Constitution without submission to the people, and it should be Pro-Slavery in form, it would be accompanied by an abolition State Legislature, abolition United States Senators and member of Congress, and an immediate movement for the amendment of the Constitution, which would soon be carried into effect; and the Southern States, in my judgment, would vote unanimously against the admission of Kansas, because the Constitution had not been submitted to the people; otherwise, they will have received the Grecian horse within the walls of Troy. Indeed, it is universally admitted here that the only real question is this: *Whether Kansas shall be a conservative, constitutional, Democratic, and ultimately free State, or whether it shall be a Republican and abolition State*; and that the course pursued by me is the only one which will prevent the last most calamitous result, which, in my opinion, would soon seal the fate of the Republic.

After much conference with a majority of the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention which meets in September next, my opinion is that they will in all probability pursue this course, viz.: to adopt a State Constitution very similar to that of some of the Southern States, securing the right to the slaves now in the Territory, numbering probably from two to three hundred, but prohibiting the introduction of any more slaves; excluding all free negroes enforcing by most stringent provisions the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; securing the right of appeal in all Constitutional cases in the Supreme Court of the United States; and requiring all officers of the Government, legislative, executive, and judicial, the judges and inspectors of all elections, and the attorneys of all courts to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States. Such a Constitution, if submitted to a vote of the whole people, would, in my opinion, be adopted by a very considerable majority; for I think the great mass of the Free-

State Democrats and of the Pro-Slavery men would unite in its support as the best that could possibly be done under existing circumstances. Such a constitution would meet my most cordial approval, and I should devote my whole time in addresses every day to the people of every county of the Territory to insure its adoption. Indeed I greatly prefer this plan to any other, if it should be practicable. Many of the Pro-Slavery men object to a constitution which shall be silent on the subject of Slavery on several grounds—first, because it would not settle the question; secondly, because the question being unsettled it might prevent a union between the Free-State Democrats and the Pro-Slavery men in the election of a State Legislature; thirdly, because there being no prohibition of emancipation in the Constitution, they apprehend the State Legislature would at their first meeting abolish Slavery altogether in Kansas, including the slaves heretofore in the Territory, and, as the result of such an agitation, throw the State into the hands of the Republican or Abolition Party. Still, however, if the Convention deem it best to adopt such a Constitution, it would receive my cordial support, and my best efforts would be directed to secure a union between the Free-State Democrats aed the Pro-Slavery Party in the election of the State Legislature.

I am not disturbed by the assaults made upon me in some of the Southern States, because I feel a profound conviction of the propriety of my course, and that when I can address my Southern fellow-citizens fully and freely, and make known all the facts, without endangering the settlement of this question, their censure, as just and enlightened men, must be changed into cordial approbation. I do not speak now of DISUNIONISTS, whose censure is praise and whose approbation I neither expect nor desire. * *

Subsequent letters report substantially the same views. The following letter from Mr. STANTON sets forth the reasons which induced him to call an extra session of the Territorial Legislature:

LECOMPTON, Dec. 9, 1857.

SIR: I inclose to you copies of the proclamation, issued on the 1st inst., convening an extra session of the Legislature, and also of the communication made to that body at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

It is proper for me to say that this important step of calling the Legislature together was taken only after I had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st inst. could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The Free-State Party had organized vigilance committees throughout the whole Territory, and were assembling in large mass meetings, calculated still further to inflame the public mind. I ascertained that designs of a most desperate character were freely discussed in their private meetings, and that violent measures had probably been agreed upon to be executed at a favorable time. It was to me certain that the mass of the people were determined not to submit to the Constitution nor to participate in the election, but probably to prevent its taking place. A large military force would have been necessary everywhere to enforce order.

Under these circumstances, it was suggested that the Legislature might provide for a vote on the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, and that this would give satifaction to the people. Being well convinced that no power could enforce the Constitution, and that the demand of the people to vote upon it is only just and proper, and having received the individual pledge of a majority of the members that they would do nothing but provide for something of that kind, I thought the peace of the Territory would be cheaply maintained at the expense of a short session of the Legislative Assembly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. P STANTON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington. D. C.

Great Fire in Hartford—Loss $100,000.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 25.

The loss by the total destruction of Mr. THRALL'S building, at the corner of Asylum and High streets, on Friday night last, will foot up in round numbers about $100,000. The building is a complete mass of ruins, and nothing remains standing but a portion of its walls.

The origin of the fire appears to be a mystery. It was perhaps the work of an incendiary, or it might possibly have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Mr. HEZEKIAH GRISWOLD, whose house is next north on High-street, was awakened by hearing the sound of the flames as they gushed out of the windows of Mr. THRALL'S room on the second story. The flames were first seen near the centre of the building, belching forth from the south windows. The building was on fire in the interior a long time before the flames burst out, and was a hopeless case when first seen. All that could be expected was to confine the fire to the building in which it originated.

The losses and insurance, from reliable sources, are as follows:

WILLIS THRALL, the owner of the building, and principal owner of the Hartford Screw Company, loses $50,000. His loss on building is $16,000; on stock, $30,000: engine and fixtures, $4,500. Insurance on build ng and stock, $14,500. Mr. THRALL'S loss, aside from insurance, is $35,500, and all that he saves is his books.

E. B. THRALL, blind-staples, &c. Loss, $500; not insured.

L. STEBBINS & Co., book and map publishers. loss in stock. $4,000; insured, $2,500.

TOBIAS KOHN, silk manufacturer, loses eight English machines for making silk goods and ribbons; cost $3,000. Total loss, $3,500; insured £1,600.

DRAKE, BROWN & Co, book publishers, lose in stock and tools from $9,000 to $10,000; insured $5,500.

WILLIAMS & WILEY, power-press printers, had four Adams' power presses, two of them new, which are now all a mass of ruins. They had just commenced business under a new firm, and their loss falls heavily at this time; but they will immediately make arrangements for recommencing business. Their loss is about $6,000; insured for $4,500.

SILUS ANDRUS & SON also had an Adams' power press in the same room with WILLIAMS & WILEY, besides a lot of stereotype plates, blocks, &c. Loss $1,500; insured $1,000.

G. N. CUMMINGS, spectacle factory, third floor. Loss estimated at $12,000; insured $1,000. Mr. CHARLES PARKER, of Meriden, is the principal loser. Mr. CUMMINGS has had a contract with Mr. PARKER for six years, and was now in the last year; he has recently obtained patents for manufacturing spectacles by a new and improved process, and had just commenced a successful business. He employed about 30 hands, male and female, all of whom are thrown out of employment.

WM. W. HOUSE, book publisher; loss $3,000 in stereotypes plates, cuts and blocks. Insured $2,000.

A. R. JOHNSON, mechanic, loses the whole of his machinery, lathes, tools, and all, and has not a dollar of insurance. His loss is $5,000.

GEORGE METCALF, silversmith; loss $2,000; no insurance.

CHARLES MONTAGUE loses a newly-invented printing press for printing two sets of colors simultaneously.

A. C. GOODMAN & Co., New-York, publishers and paper warehouse; loss about $3,000 in stock and books.

W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., New-York, publishers; loss about $1,000.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston, publishers; loss in books from $2,000 to $3,000. Insured $2,000 in Western, Pittsfield.

L. BUSHNELL, St. Louis—loss in books about $500. No insurance.

PRATT, OAKLEY & Co., New-York, books—loss $225. Insured in the Ætna.

HUTCHINSON & BULLARD, paper—loss $100; uninsured.

L. E. HUNT, ($56,) and F. R. SLOCUM, ($100,) lose together $156 in leather for binding books; uninsured.

H. E. ROBINS & Co., book publishers—loss $400 in wood cuts and printed sheets; uninsured.

HASTINGS & GRISWOLD, manufacturers—loss $75; insured in Western, Pittsfield. They lost a valuable set of books.

The damage to SILAS ANDRUS & SON'S building on Asylum-street, was trifling. Probably $200 will repair all damage.

In the rear of the burnt building is a small fire-proof building, in which was $50,000 of stereotype plates and wood cuts, owned by S. ANDRUS & SON and WILLIAMS & WILEY, which were unharmed.

The destruction of THRALL'S building throws some 150 hands out of work. In good times, the number employed is much larger. It will come hard upon some of them—the females especially.

STABBING IN BROADWAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as OWEN DEVINE and two friends were passing down Broadway, in front of the City Hospital, a Frenchman named MILES NEUNETT suddenly attacked DEVINE, striking him a powerful blow with his fist on the side of his head, NEUNETT immediately darted out of sight, but soon returned with a knife in his hand, and stabbed DEVINE in the back, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. Officer ROLLINS, of the Fifth Ward, arrested the assailant, and took him to the Station-house, where he was locked up for the night.

Interesting Information from the Utah Expedition.

COL. COOK'S REPORT.

CAMP SCOTT, (U. T.,) Nov. 29, 1857.

DEAR MAJOR: I left you on Black's Fork, 16 miles from Fort Bridger, on the 7th inst., after one day's march from the point of uniting the commands by Col. JOHNSTON. You now find us in this camp, named in honor of our cherished chief, whose forethought and action has placed us in winter-quarters, under excellent shelter, without the blow of an axe. Our first day's march was over a dreary waste, made more desolate by the fall of snow two days previous, and the driving storm of snow and wind which met us in the middle of the march, miles from wood, water, grass, or shelter. To return was destruction, to advance was, apparently to court it. The number of animals was insufficient to move either our mule or contractors' trains. Still we struggled on, losing strength hourly by the destruction of our animals; on the evening of the 8th we prepared for the contest again. On the morning of the 9th a portion struck camp and advanced to the next place of shelter; there, while waiting the arrival of the rear, to have our animals struck down by cold, hunger and thirst. The rear (5th infantry) could not make a march of five miles in a day to overtake us without leaving the supplies behind. Without sustenance for animals almost starved before we joined the main body, almost without fuel, that regiment, and the trains it escorted, passed the day traveling against one of the most severe storms of snow and wind I have experienced for many years, and camped in a dreary spot, open to the full blast of the storm, with the thermometer at 6° below zero at 6 A. M., where we were under shelter of bluffs. The orders will show our march. It was one magnificent struggle from the beginning to this place. One more day's march and our meat ration—beef, horse and mule—would have been diminutively small for the Winter. The last company of the 10th infantry, escorting the last of the supply-trains to Fort Bridger, reached this camp at 10 P. M. on the 22d; thus requiring six days to move our little army and its supplies less than six miles. In its limbs the giant's strength was expended; but the will which moved this force, and the spirits which gave this will vitality, were brighter and stronger as the constitution became weaker; and if he had said "On," on we would have gone, feeling that what he would direct would be right. The assurances you gave me of confidence in my commander have been more than realized, and he now has, I believe, the unbounded confidence of the Army. You will see from his letters and orders how he grappled with the difficulties in his path, and I hope the Spring will see him the conqueror. This little army is in fine health and in cheerful spirits. The men have borne their trials without a murmur—duty is severe upon officers and men; but not a word of complaint have I heard. We have all endured alike, and the fact that Col. JOHNSTON has on the march "footed it," as did the men; suffers the same exposure, and will not permit the officer to receive more than the soldier, has endeared him to all. We are now in camp, nicely housed; the most of us in wall tents; the men all in "Sibley tents." The latter save the necessity of huts, and are the only suitable tents for the men. The wall-tent, with a stove, is the only one for an officer. The tents furnished (Sibley tents) are very inferior, especially those made by the quartermaster, inferior in material and make, and small and unequal in size. One tent is allowed to eighteen men now, but in a few days they will be issued at one to sixteen; even that would be insufficient were not the men on guard or other duty. Our animals are all absent, except those needed for police purposes and for immediate consumption.

This place (Fort Bridger) is admirably located; timber abundant close by for fuel and building; grass can be cut within 200 yards of the garrison; water at the door; and it commands every road leading into the country. The Mormons burned the buildings of this place and Fort Supply; at the latter piled up their grain and set fire to it; left their potatoes, turnips, &c., in the ground. The walls of Fort Bridger are standing; they were built for defence last Fall; 6 feet through at base, 1½ at top, 16 feet high, and 100 by 110 on one part, 100 by 75 on another. They tried to fire the grass, but snow fell and extinguished it. Our snow was our salvation. When the grass was burned the flames scorched the trees 60 feet high. Had the command advanced sooner than it did the animals would have starved, and the army could not have found or reached a place of shelter. Our grass is eaten up for three miles around us; but we have animals on Smith's Fork, (three miles off,) and there is grass enough there for the whole band; but no shelter and insufficient wood. This valley is warm, wooded and watered, and welcomed us. Our legs are untied, or fast getting so; and when spring comes a more devastating swarm of grasshoppers will never have swept that valley of Salt Lake than will this army be, if our progress is molested. This people design our starvation, our destruction; and there is no device man can resort to which they will not practice—from assassination, murder, fire and flood. The robbers and assassins will scatter and form bands of guerillas, and no party, no train, no band of cattle, will pass to the valley if they can murder, burn, or run off. The Mormons have great fear of mounted men; and had not Col. JOHNSTON brought up the two companies of the 2d from Laramie, (companies *which were to be called to Kearney and which directions had been given to prepare for at K.*,) from the negligence of the guards and the watchfulness of the Mormons, we would now be struggling by hand to get here, and without meat. Had the 2d dragoons been sent at the time directed—telegraphed—not an animal would have been lost by theft. The army could not, however, have entered the valley without leaving its supplies behind. The Mormons are a set of cowards, like all assassins and bullies; and I fear their leaders, and those who have no claims in the valley, will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it might benefit us. The leaders rely on such conduct as was pursued by Congress in the Kansas question. I hope Congress will declare the Territory in rebellion, and call upon all Governors and commanding officers to arrest and keep in custody all persons leaving the Territory, and especially the leaders, unless accompanied by a safeguard or passport.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Dec. 23 to Jan. 7, 1858:

New-York—J. W. Lane and lady, J. E. Blaucau, B. Hughes and family, D. A. Alvord, J. G. Vassar, E B. Heydecker, C. A. Baudouine and family, Geo. Dickey, E. Dewey, A. H. Blair, A. H. Knight, C. H. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, John Rogers, H. S Geary. *Massachusetts*—Dr. Whitmore, B. P. Chamberlain, E. H. Ammidown. *District of Columbia*—Dr. W. Lindsly. *Tennessee*—J. B. Armstrong. *Ohio*—D. Millard and wife, W. F. Roelasson and family, M. K. Kellogg, W. Lilley. *Pennsylvania*—R. E. Simpson, T. Graham, L. L. Francine. *Maryland*—R. R. Bunting. *Virginia*—J. M. Botts. *Illinois*—J. L. Morrison. *Wisconsin*—R. Olmstead. *Louisiana*—J. N. Hanan, Jr.

TAKE A CAB.—One day last week a salesman of a large dry-goods house in town returned from a Western tour of collection and landed by the railroad cars in the lower part of the City about 2 o'clock in the morning. He started off on foot for his home with a carpet-bag in his hand, and about $700 in his pocket. When he was near the corner of Second-avenue and Third-street two fellows came up, knocked him down, and took $500 of his money—all that was readily found upon him.

LARGE HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY—A MYSTERY.—Two Irish laborers, named MITCHELL and SMITCHETT, on Sunday afternoon stumbled on $700 of counterfeit five-dollar bills on the Morris County Bank, N. J., which they found concealed in a stone fence in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy-first-street. The two men were on their way to Harlem, when, weary with their walk, and desiring to get up a little extra vigor they halted to refresh themselves from a "black bottle." One of them noticed something queer about the appearance of the fence, and on examination found hidden carefully among the stones a nicely-sealed tin box. Upon opening the box it was found to be full of bills stated above. They communicated the fact to Capt. COULTER, of Twentieth Ward, who yesterday morning notified Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER. The Superintendent has caused a telegraph to be sent to all the different Station-houses announcing the finding of the money, and to put the Police on the alert. The counterfeit is skillfully executed.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, 12 M.—Cloudy and mild; wind south. Thermometer 48°. Barometer 30.525.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Thermometer 53° Fahr. Barometer 29 50; change. Wind S.S.W.; cloudy.

NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Weather extremely mild. Thermometer 42°. Wind south.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street

MONDAY FORENOON, Jan. 25.

DETROIT, Mich.—Damp, cloudy. Ther. 48°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Dark, wet, and warm.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mild; clearing up. Wind south. Ther. 44°.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Wet. Ther. 45°.
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Clear. Thermometer 42°.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Cloudy. Thermometer 57°.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Cloudy. Thermometer 54°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy; raining. Ther 34°.
BOONEVILLE, Mo.—Heavy rains. Thermometer 36°.
ST. LOUIS—Raining for past 36 hours. Wind south. Thermometer 52°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Raining. Thermometer 52°.
JANESVILLE, Ohio.—Raining hard. Wind S.E. 55°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis.—Raining since Saturday. Wind S.W. Thermometer 47°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Rained since last night. Wind E. Thermometer 60°.
FULTON, Ill.—Rained since yesterday noon. 50°.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Raining. Thermometer 42°.
DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Raining. Thermometer 50°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Warm and cloudy. Therm. 56°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Weather clear. Wind S W. 49°.
MONTREAL, 8 A. M.—Raining lightly Ther. 30°.
QUEBEC.—Snowing; wind S. E. Thermometer 28°.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Appearance of rain; wind S. W. at noon. Thermometer 41°.
SPRINGFIELD.—Hazy and warm. Thermometer 48°.
HALIFAX.—Hazy; wind S. W. Thermometer 34°.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—Clear; wind S. W. Ther. 28°.
EASTPORT—Very pleasant; wind S.W. Ther. 20°.
ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Weather intensely severe; high N. W. wind. Ther. (below zero) 4°.
SACKVILLE, N. B.—Clear; wind S. W. Ther. 30°.

MONDAY EVENING—6 P. M.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy. Wind south. Thermometer 45°.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Wind southeast. Ther. 50°.
ELMIRA, N.Y.—Pleasant. Wind northwest. Th. 58°.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—Warm and pleasant. Ther. 55°.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Warm. Thermometer 50°.
ROCHESTER—Warm and Spring-like. Ther. 56°.
SYRACUSE—Warm and mild. Wind southeast. Thermometer 50°.
AUBURN—Mild and clearing up. Wind southeast. Thermometer 40°.
SCHENECTADY—Calm and cloudy. Wind south. Thermometer 42°.
ALBANY—Mild and cloudy. Wind south. Ther. 46°.
NEW-HAVEN—Clear. Wind south. Ther. 44°.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Hazy. No wind. Thermometer 40°.
CHARLOTTETOWN, N. B.—Clear. Wind W.
SACKVILLE, N. S.—Clear. Thermometer 28°. Wind S. W.
EASTPORT, Me.—Wind W. S. W. Weather fine. Thermometer 30°.
CALAIS, Me.—Thermometer 28°. Clear and calm.
PORTLAND, Me.—Overcast and looks like rain. Thermometer 40°. Wind W.
BOSTON, MASS.—Wind westerly. Hazy at times today. Thermometer 52°.
PHILADELPHIA—Weather fine. Wind easterly. Thermometer 50°.
BALTIMORE—The weather was damp and misty early this morning, but it soon cleared off and became warm and Springlike. Thermometer 59°.
PITTSBURG, Penn., 10 P. M.—Cloudy and damp. Thermometer 58°.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., 10 P. M.—Clear and warm. Wind S. W. Thermometer 50°.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD HOMICIDE—VERDICT AGAINST ONE OF THE PRISONERS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of JOHN MCLINDEN, whose death was reported in Monday's TIMES as having been caused by injuries received from being assaulted and stabbed with a pitch-fork in the hands of WILLIAM QUINN. The evidence showed that the deceased and QUINN had been at enmity for some time. The deceased had the lease of several vacant lots in the vicinity of Sixty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, in which he kept several cows. QUINN was displeased at his keeping cows in the lots, and made every effort in his power to get the lease away from him. On the afternoon of last New-Year's day deceased left his house to call upon a neighbor; but as he was passing QUINN'S house, the latter, joined by his son, CORNELIUS, commenced using abusive language towards him. At length the elder QUINN got a pitchfork and struck the deceased several blows on the head and side, and stabbed him in the cheek with the prongs. QUINN'S son struck the deceased on the back with a brick-bat, but only produced a slight injury. The elder QUINN subsequently got a gun and threatened to shoot the deceased, but did not put his threat into execution. It was shown by the medical testimony that the deceased died from the effects of the injuries thus inflicted. The Jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "That JOHN MCLINDEN came to his death by lockjaw, caused by a wound in the head produced by a pitchfork in the hands of WM. QUINN, on the 1st of January, 1858, in Sixty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, and that CORNELIUS QUINN was not instrumental in causing the death of the said MCLINDEN." On the rendition of the verdict, CORNELIUS QUINN was discharged from custody, and WM. QUINN, his father, committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is a laborer, 56 years of age, and says he used the pitchfork in self-defence. Deceased was 58 years of age, and formerly was attached to the Nineteenth Ward Police.

THE MAN FOUND DEAD IN FIRST-AVENUE—THREE VERDICTS.—Coroner CONNERY yesterday concluded the investigation at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house in the case of LOUIS BUTT, found dead on Saturday morning, at the corner of First-avenue and Second-street. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited tending to prove that any violence had been inflicted upon the deceased. He was shown to have been intoxicated at an early hour in the evening, and to have been in the habit of getting intoxicated very frequently. The Jury rendered a verdict: "Death from a fracture of the superior maxillary bone, extending to the base of the brain." The Coroner would not accept this verdict, and expressed great surprise that six intelligent jurors, after hearing the medical testimony, should bring in such a verdict. He added four men to the Jury, and sent them out to make out another verdict. After a short absence, the Jury came in with the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death by a fracture of the superior maxillary bone, extending to the base of the brain, caused by one of the spikes of the railing surrounding the house corner of Second-street and First-avenue; whether accidental or otherwise, the Jury are unable to say." One of the Jurors dissented from the verdict, and offered the following: "Death from violence, at the hands of some party unknown." The Coroner said the second verdict met the requirements of the case, and the dissenting Juror at length was induced to tear up his verdict and sign the second one.

STEALING A DEAD MAN'S CLOTHES.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday on the body of MARTIN DOYLE, an Irishman 35 years of age, who died on Sunday night at No. 41 West Broadway, from hemorrhage of the lungs. While testimony was being taken in the case the Coroner received information that a man named JAMES WILLIAM BLACKWOOD had taken off from the deceased the clothing he had on when he died, and had also taken possession of his trunk and effects. BLACKWOOD was accordingly arrested, and in his possession were found a pocket-book, clothing and jewelry which belonged to the deceased. It was said that the deceased had $750 deposited in a Savings Bank in the City, but his pass-book was not found. The prisoner was locked up in the Tombs to await an examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, on the body of JAMES WILLIAMS, a laboring man, who died from the effects of injuries received a few days since in an iron mine near Dover, New-Jersey. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown man whose body was found floating in the water at the foot of Pier No. 4 North River. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and had the appearance of a sailor. Verdict, "death from unknown causes, supposed drowning."

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF STEALING BARS OF GOLD.—Officer Elder, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested in Broadway a young man named Wm. C. Hampton, charged with stealing two bars of gold, valued at $2,000, from the office of Trevor & Colgate, specie brokers at No. 47 Wall-street. The gold was stolen on the 3d of last December, but the accused had managed to keep out of the way of the Police until yesterday. It is alleged that the prisoner had been lounging about the office nearly an hour on the day of the robbery under pretence of waiting to see a member of the firm, and that he was missing immediately after the gold was missed. The accused was held to await an examination. Two of his brothers were arrested in Williamsburg a few days since charged with stealing $2,700 from the National Bank of this City, as previously reported in the TIMES.

SELLING OBSCENE BOOKS.—A man named Frederick Brady was arrested on Saturday afternoon at his place af business in Ann-street, charged with publishing and selling obscene books. A number of books were seized by the Police. The accused was taken before Recorder BARNARD, who issued the warrant, and $5,000 bail was required. Mr. Brady could not obtain the required bail and was locked up in the Tombs to await an examination. Mr. Brady is said to be an old offender in this line, but claims that the books seized in the present case are openly sold by all the trade. The Recorder said he intended to break up this business, and would send every one convicted of being engaged in it to the Penitentiary.

☞ Before the New-York Historical Society last night, Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS repeated his admirable lecture entitled, "*The Ideal of the Merchant.*" This course has been thus far eminently successful.

☞ Mayor TIEMANN yesterday signed the ordinance recently passed by both branches of the Common Council prohibiting the further depositing of dirt on the Battery Enlargement until a wall is built to prevent the deposits from being washed away and filling up the North and East River Channels.

☞ ROLLIN H. BARKER, keeping an office at No. 169 William-street, was taken yesterday before the Mayor, on a charge of selling lottery policies. He was held to bail to answer the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

An Important Act Relative to Local Improvements—The Late School Calamity.

The regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, President PIERSON in the Chair.

Alderman PIERSON presented a copy of an act entitled "An Act in relation to Assessments for Local Improvements in the City of Brooklyn," which had been presented to the Senate by Mr. SPINOLA, and he thought, if it passed, the progress of Brooklyn would be materially retarded.

The act reads as follows:

SECTION 1. No proceedings shall be taken by the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn, or by any of the officers of said city, or by any other person or persons in said city, to regulate and grade, or to pave, or to regrade and repave any street or avenue, *or for the construction of any well or pump, public cistern, sewer or drain, or flagging of side-walk, filling in lots, and for all other public improvements, unless upon petition* signed by a majority of the persons owning the land situated on the line or within the district of assessment fixed by the Common Council for said improvement. Whenever such petition shall be presented, the Common Council of said city shall cause a notice to be published in the corporation newspapers published in said city, that such application had been made, and of the time (which shall not be less than 23 days after the first publication of such notice) when they will proceed on such petition, which notice shall be published daily for two weeks successively; *and in case a remonstrance against the proposed improvement, signed by the owner or owners of a majority of the* lots of land fronting on the line or within the district of assessment fixed by the Common Council for said improvement, shall be presented to them on or before the day specified in said notice, they shall not allow the said improvement to be made, or proceed further therein.

SEC. 2. No proceedings shall be commenced for any improvement under section 22 of title 4 of the Charter of the City of Brooklyn, or under any other law of said city, the expense of which shall impose upon any lot of land an assessment exceeding one-third of its assessed value, which assessed value shall be ascertained from the assessment roll made for the purpose of levying the last annual taxes preceding the commencement of any such proceedings.

In connection with this matter, Alderman PIERSON offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Notice has been given and a bill presented in the Senate of this State, entitled an act in relation to local improvements in the city of Brooklyn; and,

Whereas, It is the opinion of this Common Council that said act, if passed, will seriously embarrass the interest of the city, and render its power for local improvements almost inoperative, even to the construction of a well and pump. Experience in a similar law now in force, though less stringent, viz., the law in regard to street opening, proved to this Board the utter impracticability of the law now proposed to be enacted.

SEC. 2 of the proposed enactment will most especially stop all local improvements in some sections of our City, or compel others more fortunate in their location to pay therefor, the injustice of which is most readily seen. This section (but the first particularly) will tend seriously to embarrass the Sewer Commissioner, which of itself is of sufficient importance to enlist the opposition of all who feel an interest in the prosperity and greatness of our City. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council do most earnestly remonstrate against the passage of an act entitled an Act in relation to Local Improvements in the City of Brooklyn, now pending in the Senate of this State.

Also,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby requested to forward to both branches of the Legislature a copy of this remonstrance, and are to each of the representatives of the different districts in this City, under the seal of the City.

Alderman DEL VECCHIO asked for and obtained a suspension of the rules, and presented the following:

Resolved, That in view of the late lamentable accident at the fire of Public School No. 14, a Special Committee of Five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine into the construction and arrangement of the heating apparatus and general condition of the various public buildings, property of the City, used as Public School-houses, and that they report the result of such examination to this Board.

The resolution was opposed by Aldermen PIERSON, KALBFLEISCH, LOWBER and others, on the ground that the Board had nothing to do with the matter—that it was the particular duty of the Board of Education.

Alderman DEL VECCHIO claimed that it was legitimately the duty of this Board to examine into this matter, and the resolution was, after considerable opposition, referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, by a vote of 18 Ayes to 17 Nays.

Soon after, and without the transaction of any other business of importance, the Board adjourned.

THIEVES' WORK IN BROOKLYN.—On Sunday night an attempt was made to rob the Savings Bank in Fourth-street, but the thieves were frightened away before reaching the treasure. WM. PEALE was arrested by Officer JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon. Yesterday, a young man named THOMAS BODEN, in the employ of OLIVER DYER, at No. 77 Johnson-street, was arrested on a complaint made by his employer of stealing from his dwelling-house. The police of the Fourth Precinct yesterday arrested six boys for stealing chickens from a hen-roost in that vicinity. Some of them have carried on this business for several years. JAMES RILEY and PATRICK LYNCH were arrested in the Second Precinct for stealing pigeons.

THE CASE OF JAMES GALLAGHER.—This man, who was recently convicted of killing HUGH KELLY at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of February next, it is very probable will have a new trial granted him. His counsel, Messrs. MOORE and GARRISON, claim that they have discovered new and important evidence bearing upon the character of the transaction and altering the complexion of the crime. An application for stay of proceedings and a new trial will be asked for on this ground, and also on exceptions to the charge and ruling of Judge DAVIES, who presided at the trial.

☞ The Athæneum was crowded last night fully an hour before the appointed time, with an audience assembled to hear Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Lecture on "Wit and Humor." The lecture was one of the most brilliant of its brilliant author's productions. The proceeds of the sale of tickets are devoted to the library fund of the new Mercantile Library Association.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A jury in the Brooklyn City Court has rendered a verdict in favor of JAMES R. VAN PELT of $7,000, against ANSON BLAKE, under the following circumstances: Mr. BLAKE owns a store on Atlantic-street, in front of which was an awning. This awning was broken down by a heavy body of snow in 1854, and plaintiff, who was under it, was severely and permanently injured. It was shown that the awning was not properly secured. The case will be carried up.

THE LAST SLAVE CASE.—The parties recently indicted by the Grand Jury of the Brooklyn City Court, for attempting to kidnap and send back to Slavery one JAMES STEERS, applied to Judge STRONG in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to have the place of trial changed from the City Court to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The motion was granted. The petitioners allege that they cannot have a fair trial in the City Court.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About 11 o'clock, Sunday night, a man, (name unknown,) attempted to jump from the Hamilton-avenue ferry bridge, (on the Brooklyn side,) on to the steamer *Montauk*, and fell overboard. But for the timely assistance of Constable PATRICK TOOLE, of the Sixth Ward, and the private watchman of the Union Ferry, no doubt he would have been drowned.

THE TABLES TURNED.—A butcher in Brooklyn, sued a neighbor for slander, in reporting that he sold stinking meat. The case came off yesterday in the City Court, when the defendant proved that the plaintiff did sell "Stinking Liver Pudding," much to the chagrin of the party interested. The defendant did not have to pay damages.

☞ The liquor cases set down for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, were again postponed, at the request of the prosecuting officer.

MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—During the last three months 120 persons have joined this Society, 35 of whom were reclaimed from confirmed habits of intemperance.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR JAN. 26.—*Special Term*—Nos. 104, 105, 74. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 47, 19, 37, 49, 50, 51, 52, 34, 53, 54, 55, 56, 11, 58. CITY COURT—Nos. 35, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 46, 47, 49, 52, 54, 55.

NEW-JERSEY.

COLLISION ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—A collision took place on the New-Jersey Railroad, a short distance west of the Bergen Cut, yesterday, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., which resulted in considerable damage to the cars, but without injury to any person on the trains. The 12 o'clock passenger train to Paterson, while standing upon the track near the junction of the New-Jersey and New-York and Erie Roads, waiting for a train coming east to pass, was run into by the engine of a freight train which had left the depot just behind them. The force of the collision threw the rear passenger car from the track, and broke the couplings throughout the train. The car was, however, after an hour's delay, again got upon the track, and the train proceeded to Paterson. The engine of the freight train was damaged to such an extent that it was necessary to send it back to the depot for repairs—the smoke-head being stove in, and the smoke-pipe knocked over.

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS IN THE CITY WORKHOUSE.—The Workhouse in connection with the Jersey City Almshouse, which has been for some time in course of construction, has been so far finished that operations have been commenced, and some fifteen or twenty of the inmates were yesterday put at work manufacturing strawberry baskets and paper bags for the use of grocers. Other branches of business are soon to be introduced, and it is anticipated that the Workhouse will prove remunerative to the city, making at least all the able-bodied paupers support themselves. The Workhouse is to be under the management of Capt. SAMUEL D. ELLIS. There are at the present time about 120 inmates in the Almshouse.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—Judge OGDEN announced yesterday that he would be compelled to adjourn the Court from to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon until Thursday of next week, in consequence of being obliged to attend the Court of Appeals, which sits at Trenton on Monday next. Upon the reopening of the Court, the Criminal Calendar will be taken up and disposed of, after which the civil business will be resumed.

A SALUTE.—The Cunard steamship *Europa*, now lying at the dock in Jersey City, was dressed with flags from truck to deck yesterday, and about noon a salute was fired, in honor of the nuptials of the Princess Royal.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Tooth Brushes**—By the dozen or gross. Tooth Brushes—By the dozen or gross. At Cost. by ANDREW A. MOSER, No. 93 William-st., Opposite Platt-st.

MARRIED.

FLEMING—WILSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by Rev. A. Stevenson, Mr. WM. FLEMING to Miss ELIZA JANE WILSON, daughter of Mr. J. T. Wilson, all of this City.

WORTENDYKE—WEYMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Frederick Ogilby, JOHN E. WORTENDYKE and ELIZA THORNE WEYMAN, daughter of the late Abner N. Weyman, of this City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

COCKSEDGE—DOWNING.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 25, by Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. COCKSEDGE, of New-York, to MARY ANNE, youngest daughter of Mr. B. H. Downing, of Brooklyn.

BIGELOW—JOHNSON.—At Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Mr. Wright, W. A. BIGELOW, of this City, to Miss MARY, daughter of R. Johnson, Esq.

LORD—HORNE.—In Melbourne, Australia, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by special license, at Christ Church, St. Kilda, by Rev. D. Seddon, A. M. SAMUEL P. LORD, merchant, of Melbourne and New York, U. S. A., to LAURA MARY, oldest daughter of Hon. George S. W. Horne, M. L. A., of St. Kilda, colony of Victoria, Australia.

DIED.

ATTRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, FANNY ATTRIDGE, the beloved wife of John Attridge, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 286 3d st., on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

MEYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, SARAH M. HOPPER, wife of John S. Meyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 166 West 34th st., at 9½ o'clock on Wednesday morning.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 23, at his late residence, No. 518 Greenwich-st., after a short and painful illness, WILLIAM H., eldest son of James W. and Francis E. Collins, aged 21 years, 5 months and 12 days. His last words were: "Father, don't leave me."

NORTHROP.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 25, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. AARON L. NORTHROP,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.

Great sale of splendid rosewood furniture and beautiful works of art, wines, library, &c. the balance of the property pertaining to the estate of J. S. TILTON, Esq., to be peremptorily sold without reserve. TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 23d-st., west of 7th av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, embracing the largest and most elegant variety of household furniture probably ever offered through this medium of sale, all made to order in Paris and New York. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the entire catalogue, comprising over 500 lots, should be sold regardless of cost or present value, and be removed from the house within two days. Experienced cartmen will be present to cart or ship the goods for purchasers. The furniture consists, in part of

Three magnificent full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon satin brocade, with slip covers; one of nine pieces covered in blue gold satin, and one in silk velvet, all with solid rosewood frames, richly carved and in perfect order; splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with papier-maché stool and cover; 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; 4 splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre, pier and sofa-tables, all beautifully carved; silk and rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades, English velvet and tapestry carpets, rosewood corner etageres, with marble tops, French escritoire, consoles, elegant Turkish lounges, with arm chairs to match; elegant mantel vases, English ormolu chandeliers, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY,

including works of Lanier, Eglio, Huntington, and other eminent artists, with marble figures and groups of Ariadne, Painting and Music, The Flower Girl, The Seasons, Venus at the Bath, &c.

Splendid dining-room, chamber and library furniture of rosewood and oak; dressing bureaus, French mirror-door armoires, marble washstands, commodes, French toilet sets, rosewood bedsteads, superb hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rockers, in plush and hair-cloth; rosewood secretary and bookcase, oval mirrors, inlaid chairs, oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver ware, French and India China, crystal cut glass ware, silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of elegant furniture of every description, not enumerated, which must be examined to be appreciated. Parties from a distance are assured that there will be no postponement of this sale, and that every thing will be sold without reserve.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Irving House, No. 599 Broadway, near Houston-st., by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture, &c., contained in the above hotel, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush, hair cloth and brocatel; rosewood gothic and easy chairs, rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, arm-chairs, card tables, lounges, large pier glasses, oval mirrors, wardrobes, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut cottage bedsteads, palliasses, hair and spring mattresses, husk and straw do., hair and feather pillows and bolsters, mahogany and black walnut inclosed washstands, marble tops; painted do., toilet crockery, oak chairs, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, dressing bureaus, looking-glasses, clocks, counters, chandeliers, gas brackets, oil-paintings, engravings, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a quantity of bed-clothing, towels, napkins, cutlery, crockery and glassware, bar, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Advances made on consignments. Store No. 6 Pine-st.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, SUPERIOR HAIR MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., &c.—On THURSDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling No. 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st., the whole contents of said house, comprising a general assortment of household furniture, all of which was made to order for the proprietor and is in excellent condition, consisting in part of parlor suite, large French plate gilt frame mirrors and pier glasses, rich Brussels carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, chairs, sofas, patent sofa-bed, centre and side tables, &c., &c.; hall hat stand with marble top, Brussels stair carpets, patent solid mahogany extension dining table, enameled chamber furniture in suites; mahogany and iron bedsteads, mahogany wardrobe dressing bureaus, washstands; several superior South American curled horse hair mattresses; best feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, bedding, &c. Also, China ware, glass ware, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c.

Also, kitchen furniture, complete, with which the sale will commence. The whole for positive sale without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of marble statuary—vases, urns, plated ware and fancy articles among which are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences, the best works of Bartolini, Delmedico, Tadarmie Tassone Tenerani, Pampeloni, Barratia, &c., representing beautiful subjects. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, urns, large ornaments, and other fancy goods, imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini. Also, a large assortment of fancy goods, &c., all to be sold without reserve. Can be examined on morning of sale as above.

At 12 o'clock for account, of whom it may concern, four elegant lace dress patterns, imported from Paris and cost $1,000, sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—5 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 80, 162, 164, 166 and 168.

ON WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—2 valuable brick house and lots, Nos. 171 and 171½.

ON WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—1 valuable brick house and lot, with shop in rear, 100 feet east of 8th av., south side of the street.

ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—A splendid 4-story brown-stone house and lot.

ON WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—The elegant brown-stone house and lot No. 167.

ON WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.—5 valuable lots on south side, 100 feet west of 6th av.

Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON FOURTH and Fifth avs., Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth sts., Annexation.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On northwest corner of Fourth av. and Twenty-ninth-st.—Five valuable lots, the corner lot being 40 by 75.

On Fifth av.—Two lots, west side, 100 feet 5 inches south from 45th-st. Size 25 by 100 feet each.

On Twenty-fourth-st.—Lot, south side, 75 feet west from Lexington-av. Size 20 by 98.9. A valuable party wall on the west side belongs to this lot.

Eighty per cent. can remain on 4th and 5th avs.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, consisting of 1 fine-toned 7-octave grand action rosewood piano-forte, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, do. etageres, French secretary and bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, tête-à-têtes, sofas, armchairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, best curled hair mattresses, palliasses, bedroom suites, together with a general assortment of new mahogany and rosewood furniture, the whole to be sold peremptorily, to the highest bidder.

D. S. HONOR, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. DOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, (this day,) Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The catalogue now ready containing over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT NO. 116 West 15th-st. near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

E. B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., &c., FOR CASH.—JOHN L. BROWATER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured in the best manner. Among the items will be found Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, lynx do., fitch, genet, &c., victorines, muffs, cuffs, circulars, Raglans, gloves collars, capes, robes, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LATHES, DRILLS, MACHINERY, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the premises No. 242 Canal-st., up stairs, all the machinery, tools, drills, lathes, shafting, and other property, being the effects of a machinist unfortunate in business, the whole to be sold for cash under the direction of A. S. RIDGWAY, Assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and Morning *Express*.

A. S RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., a well-assorted stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; also, the entire stock of a retailer in good condition. Sold without reserve.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, in lots from the shelves to suit city and country dealers, all kinds white granite and common ware, glassware, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF RIDING SADDLES, sew and second-hand; single and double harness, horse-blankets, &c., at No. 280 Pearl-st., near Beekman, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY (Tuesday,) Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., stuffed birds, embracing a beautiful collection on single branches, in groups, and under glass shades.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Broad-st. cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

BOARDING.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEMAN, professor of music, who has spent these last ten years in Paris, full board in a private American family, in New-York or Brooklyn, in return for lessons of music, or of the German or French languages. Address, C. A., Post-Office, Box No. 2,407. References: Henry W. Bellows, D. D., No. 8 Gramercy Park; Marcus Spring, Esq., No. 146 Broadway; Th. Victor, Esq., No. 93 Pearl-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and fire, for $12 or $14 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 2d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTOR House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season. C. A. STETSON.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR ON SECOND floor of a genteel modern house, near Washington Park. Apply at No. 10 Nelson-place, out of 8th st., but one block from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 86 Hutton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 93 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a young gentleman. Address, stating terms, P. S., Box No. 918 Post-Office.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON THIRD floor, for $1 50 per week, without board, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURnished front room and bedroom attached, to single gentlemen, without board, in house No. 4 Bond-st.; also, several single rooms.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WILLIAM P. COX.
No. 217 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
No. 4 New-st., New-York.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Grocery business, under the name of J. P. RAMSEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES P. RAMSEY, who will pay all the debts of the late firm, and to whom all debts due said firm must be paid.

PATERSON, Jan. 13, 1858. JAMES P. RAMSEY,
PETER P. RAMSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.

E. W. MANCHESTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

NOTICE.—JOHN F. KING, HAVING THIS day retired from our firm, ceases to be a copartner with us from this date. EWEN, STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Have removed from
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET,
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,
and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD PIANO FOR SALE.—A great bargain. The property of a professional gentleman, made to order six weeks ago, but, being much in need of cash, is obliged to dispose of it immediately. Price, $215. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 14, second story.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makers, at astonishingly low prices for cash, during this month. The "Waters" large and popular catalogue of music at half price at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

A LADY ABOUT MOVING WILL DIS-POSE of her Piano at a great bargain. Splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, round corners, made by the best City makers; cost $350 a short time ago; price $220. Splendid stool and assortment of music with it. Splendid tone. Can be seen at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A RARE CHANCE.—A ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be sold at a very great sacrifice for cash. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 504 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MRS. MANNING, PROPRIETRESS OF the old established Protestant Agency, No. 203 4th-av., near 24th-st., begs to inform her friends and the public that she has on her registry over 100 servants, producing undoubtable reference, principally including English, Scotch French, German, Swiss, colored and North of Ireland Protestants. Persons not finding it convenient to call during office hours will find their orders promptly attended by calling at Mrs. M.'s private residence No. 308 4th-av., near 30th st., from 5 to 9 in the evening. She trusts that her attention and untiring efforts to suit her patrons for the past 8 years has given sufficient satisfaction to secure her a further continuance of the distinguished patronage with which she has been favored.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman of high respectability, with long and undoubted City reference; understands meats, poultry, pies, puddings &c., most excellent washer and ironer; is particularly neat and efficient in her duties. Also, a desirable young woman with excellent City reference, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; will accept of moderate wages. Apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game soups, pastry and bread. Also as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and waitress, as laundress, as a first-class cook, and to do general housework in the city or country, by faithful, industrious young women. Call at No. 12 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTant) desires a situation in the country to take charge of horses and make himself useful in the garden; understands farm work in general, and care of cattle, poultry, &c. Any gentleman requiring his services as a coachman will find him fully capable of managing his horses and carriages. Best of references, and can refer in the City to former employer. Apply at No. 129 Waverley-place, corner of 6th av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN DEsires employment, either as porter in a store or farmer; understands all kinds of farm work; would like to make an engagement to drive team; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer in this City. Call on or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended young woman, to do housework, or chamberwork and waiting. A good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Also, by a girl 15 years of age, to do light housework or chamberwork. Refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION, by a res, estab e German Protestant woman; understands French and American cooking perfectly. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. Also, by a number of smart, clean, tidy girls, in various situations, at very moderate wages. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one is an English Protestant who is fully competent to undertake the entire management of cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can take care of children well. Both will go in the country and have the best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISters, situations, in the City or country; they are fully competent to do the work of a private family in the City or country; one as regular chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; the other as plain, neat cook, makes excellent bread, does up linens in style, wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; the one is a first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly well; the other is a chambermaid and waiter; or to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from their last place; call at No. 240 East 23d st., third floor, back room No. 3, can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 8; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity. Employers in want of first-class servants, capable and trusty, whose references are undoubted, apply at the advertising agency! No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, in a private family; is a comeetent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to assist with the chamberwork; has lived with families of the best respectability, and the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 79 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, (American,) wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures. Good references given. Address E. D. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No. 194 Grand-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day or week in genteel families. Call at No. 137 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call at No. 36 Hamersley-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation; is a good cook, good washer and ironer; is a first rate pastry cook and baker of bread; can come well recommended. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry, does up linen in style; will do the work of a private family; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and do light chamberwork and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 237 East 14th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair-dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress, or to do general housework. Also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 97 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and doing up fine muslins; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a neat young Protestant woman. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—No. 108—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18½x48, lot 18½x98½.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 25x98½.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 20½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUATTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER THIRTIETH-ST.—For sale, the valuable house and lot, with stable in the rear, on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 30th st. The house is four stories, brown stone, well built, in good order, and contains all modern conveniences; 24 8x66 feet; lot 100 feet. Terms easy. For permit to view the house, and further particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 245 William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED—A Small House, neatly finished, with all the modern improvements, and located between 4th and 5th-sts. and the 3d and 4th-avs. Price, from $8,000 to $12,000. Address A. Z., care of Francis Bourne, No. 29 William-st., cor. Exchange-place.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—ONE, TWO, OR three lots of ground, on Leonard and Skillman sts., Williamsburg; 75 per cent can remain on mortgage, if required. Apply to J. A. OBLANOY, 240 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY house No. 601 Houston-st. It would be let for some light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. E. SHEPARD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, NO. 150 EAST EIGHteenth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; lot 23 by 90, house 40 feet deep. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ALL BUT THE SECOND FLOOR OF two three story and basement brown-stone houses, in 50th-st., six and seven houses west of 6th av., in a row of thirty new houses, with all the modern improvements. Also several first class houses for sale in same row, and on 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 127 East 19th st., between 2d and 3d avs., nearly new and replete with every modern convenience. This is an unusual opportunity for securing a desirable residence upon moderate terms. Rent $1 150 per annum. Apply at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVEstory building corner of

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,242,869 51
Average amount of Specie.....1,851,558 89
Average amount of Circulation.....169,943 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,975,763 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$855,429 00
Average amount of Specie.....95,516 00
Average amount of Circulation.....50,660 00
Average amount of Deposits.....393,560 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$456,677 00
Average amount of Specie.....74,910 00
Average amount of Circulation.....85,519 00
Average amount of Deposits.....235,318 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,644,402 44
Average amount of Specie{ Notes Late Bank of America.....$23,566 / 2,563,622 45
Average amount of Circulation.....53,883 / 77,449 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,289,985 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,046,831 24
Average amount of Specie.....3,020,646 58
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,943,692 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$891,776 02
Average amount of Specie.....167,691 64
Average amount of Circulation.....84,408 50
Average amount of Deposits.....784,702 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,115,184 08
Average amount of Specie.....1,059,780 24
Average amount of Circulation.....293,319 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,492,658 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,535,580 54
Average amount of Specie.....422,852 56
Average amount of Circulation.....82,900 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,337,229 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,454,234 75
Average amount of Specie.....762,072 88
Average amount of Circulation.....158,592 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,988,984 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,411,129 19
Average amount of Specie.....1,405,820 66
Average amount of Circulation.....276,769 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,218,885 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,926,718 19
Average amount of Specie.....339,271 67
Average amount of Circulation.....210,485 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,439,189 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$307,037 97
Average amount of Specie.....23,574 45
Average amount of Circulation.....71,820 00
Average amount of Deposits.....159,164 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,322,711 54
Average amount of Specie.....258,214 73
Average amount of Deposits.....166,396 00
Average amount of Circulation.....897,524 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$420,463 33
Average amount of Specie.....106,712 67
Average amount of Circulation.....82,216 00
Average amount of Deposits.....231,622 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,659,357 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,019,730 00
Average amount of Circulation.....244,271 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,103,590 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$580,676 22
Average amount of Specie.....143,398 34
Average amount of Circulation.....141,537 00
Average amount of Deposits.....458,940 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,736,075 11
Average amount of Specie.....627,054 11
Average amount of Circulation.....16,346 08
Average amount of Deposits.....1,562,815 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,696,832 29
Average amount of Specie.....893,679 73
Average amount of Circulation.....90,935 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,194,620 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,349,059 13
Average amount of Specie.....364,516 93
Average amount of Circulation.....111,862 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,144,573 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of January, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,368,910 64
Average amount of Specie.....386,242 93
Average amount of Circulation.....105,432 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,289,907 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$535,676 72
Average amount of Specie.....105,362 53
Average amount of Circulation.....109,171 00
Average amount of Deposits.....445,309 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,174,233 85
Average amount of Specie.....205,581 05
Average amount of Circulation.....75,767 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,075,817 40
Average amount of Specie.....262,722 95
Average amount of Circulation.....139,476 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,032,768 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$870,214 70
Average amount of Specie.....163,091 64
Average amount of Circulation.....96,522 00
Average amount of Deposits.....595,262 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,719,774 54
Average amount of Specie.....507,332 20
Average amount of Circulation.....195,540 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,402,855 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statements is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,170,637 94
Average amount of Specie.....1,110,467 72
Average amount of Deposits.....318,552 16
Average amount of Circulation.....3,139,608 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$741,104 47
Average amount of Specie.....185,963 95
Average amount of Circulation.....96,165 00
Average amount of Deposits.....503,062 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,347,192 71
Average amount of Specie.....240,435 96
Average amount of Circulation.....148,971 00
Average amount of Deposits.....886,045 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,454,293 63
Average amount of Specie.....874,660 18
Average amount of Circulation.....277,918 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,952,586 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$461,910 10
Average amount of Specie.....6,636 87
Average amount of Circulation.....15,967 00
Average amount of Deposits.....38,701 18

Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$633,328 79
Average amount of Specie.....97,883 25
Average amount of Circulation.....92,991 00
Average amount of Deposits.....423,040 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,997,018 85
Average amount of Specie.....468,736 12
Average amount of Deposits.....1,657,518 56

Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,238,227 72
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....2,946,192 41
Average amount of Deposits.....192,618 59
Average amount of Specie.....4,576,842 46

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,778,882 71
Average amount of Specie.....467,966 77
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....
Average amount of Deposits.....108,957 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,098,720 06
Average amount of Specie.....1,496,668 12
Average amount of Circulation.....180,651 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,858,784 09

Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,178,356 39
Average amount of Specie.....305,363 87
Average amount of Circulation.....85,853 00
Average amount of Deposits.....802,493 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
J. VAN HAMES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,109,351 47
Average amount of Specie.....365,934 04
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....
Average amount of Deposits.....79,317 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$374,558 49
Average amount of Specie.....33,744 97
Average amount of Circulation.....65,910 00
Average amount of Deposits.....177,892 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
F. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$346,341 05
Average amount of Specie.....50,492 63
Average amount of Circulation.....46,120 00
Average amount of Deposits.....113,367 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$22,727 90
Average amount of Specie.....24,583 51
Average amount of Circulation.....99,015 01
Average amount of Deposits.....168,192 97

Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,202,899 49
Average amount of Specie.....251,415 90
Average amount of Deposits.....76,634 00
Average amount of Circulation.....796,821 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$438,975 47
Average amount of Specie.....196,478 86
Average amount of Circulation.....94,883 33
Average amount of Deposits.....292,682 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$334,907 91
Average amount of Specie.....214,095 45
Average amount of Circulation.....131,577 00
Average amount of Deposits.....681,194 50

Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,789,679 11
Average amount of Specie.....654,321 35
Average amount of Circulation.....168,025 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,867,821 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$467,979 34
Average amount of Specie.....134,994 25
Average amount of Circulation.....84,537 00
Average amount of Deposits.....361,200 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,746,866 59
Average amount of Specie.....916,014 95
Average amount of Circulation.....80,717 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,282,300 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$902,471 76
Average amount of Specie.....222,067 22
Average amount of Circulation.....90,964 00
Average amount of Deposits.....594,053 14

Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$932,999 77
Average amount of Specie.....247,149 97
Average amount of Circulation.....130,678 00
Average amount of Deposits.....605,271 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,191,122 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,828,630 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,022,733 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,099,586 29
Average amount of Specie.....165,209 20
Average amount of Circulation.....239,149 00
Average amount of Deposits.....623,250 45

Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,695,605 29
Average amount of Specie.....953,633 18
Average amount of Circulation.....179,639 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,432,455 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through C. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalisation papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 142 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch.

JAMES L. WAUGH.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE and NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75 000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, "payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and successful paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 57 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., to suit the convenience of the loan. Address BEEKMAN, *Times* Office.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

**ACADEMY OF

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met yesterday. A message was received from the Mayor in relation to a military landing at the Battery. Ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Alderman CLANCY offered a resolution in relation to the want of office-room for the transaction of the City's business, and that the subject of erecting a fire-proof iron building, two stories high, and large enough to provide ample room for the offices required, be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, said Committee to report on the expediency of erecting such a building, the cost thereof not to exceed $30,000, complete and ready for occupancy. Referred.

Aldermen OWENS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Joint Accounts be instructed to take up the investigation into the affairs of the Finance Department where it was left by the Committee of the late Common Council, and prosecute the same to its completion.

Resolved, That they be further instructed to cause to be written up the books, where needed, in all the Departments; that the trust accounts be thoroughly examined; that the Department of Arrears be revised and corrected in all matters relative to the books and papers; that the accounts of all collectors be audited and examined; that where errors or deficiencies are found, or fraud of any kind developed, a correct account be kept, and the same be presented to the Common Council; that the Committee be empowered to employ competent accountants to perform this work; that they account and report monthly to this Board; that they have power to send for persons and papers, and that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated therefor.

This was laid over.

A communication was received from D. D. Conover, showing up more frauds in the Street Department. It was partly read, when, on motion of Alderman STEVENS, the paper was laid on the table and ordered printed. It was as follows:

STREET DEPARTMENT FRAUDS.

STREET DEPARTMENT, STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

In continuance of the investigation announced in his regular quarterly report, on the 11th inst., the undersigned has now to lay before your Honorable body the following additional cases, illustrative of the loose and irregular system under which fraud and other illegal transactions have heretofore been practiced upon the public Treasury and individual property-owners; and he further begs leave respectfully to accompany the same with some suggestions respecting a check, in future, upon the transactions of contractors with the Street and other Departments:

CASE I.

Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues. Proposals advertised for by the Street Commissioner, Sept. 6, 1855. Specifications of work were rock excavation, earth excavation, and earth filling. Peter Connolly, the lowest bidder, proposed to do the work as follows: Rock excavation, for nothing; earth excavation, at 30 cents per cubic yard; earth filling, for nothing. Estimated cost of the work under his bid would amount to $1,806. Contract was awarded to him, Sept. 17, 1855. *The ordinance of the Common Council did not authorize the appointment of an inspector on the work.* Connolly subsequently assigned his contract to Charles Devlin. On the completion of the work, the Surveyor returned amount of work done as follows:

Rock excavated	1,805 cubic yards
Earth excavated and filled in	8,795 cubic yards

And the Street Commissioner wrongfully certified the following, as the specifications of the contract, viz.: Rock excavation at $1 50 per cubic yard
Earth excavation at 30c. per cubic yard

Upon this misrepresentation from the Street Department, and this superfluous return of work by the Surveyor, the cost of the work was figured up to $5,346—which sum the Comptroller paid to Devlin, with a further amount of $571 35 to others for the sundry expenses of surveying, *inspection*, advertising, assessing and collecting.

As by the terms of the contract nothing was to be paid for rock excavation or earth filling, it was unnecessary for the Surveyor to return the 1,805 cubic yards of rock excavation, and erroneous to include the earth excavation and filling in one measurement; for by so doing the *filling* was paid for as well as the excavation. And so, also, his return of rock excavation, besides being unnecessary, afforded the opportunity for an overcharge (whether through oversight or design) upon the basis of the false return by the Street Commissioner of the terms of the contract. It will also be noticed that, notwithstanding the appointment of an inspector, was *specifically unauthorized* by the ordinance of the Common Council, one was appointed, and the amount paid for his services was $180.

Altogether, the difference of cost, by the terms of the contract made with Connolly and the terms upon which it was settled with Devlin, may be fairly stated $3,500, against the property assessed for the work.

CASE II.

Paving Forty-eighth-street from Eighth to Ninth avenues. Proposals for this work (estimated 2,400 square yards) were advertised for by the Street Commissioner, stipulating *that the price bid must include the necessary gravel and sanding; also, the fitting and repairing the manholes.* Charles Devlin was the lowest bidder, at 28 cents per square yard, and the contract was awarded and confirmed to him for said paving at 28 cents per square yard, to include all other necessary work. On the completion of the work the Surveyor returned the following work done, viz.: 2,484 square yards of paving; 620 cubic yards of earth filling; 165 square feet of bridge stone, furnished; 400 square yards broken stone removed. And the Street Commissioner falsely certified that the specifications of the contract were:

Rock excavation at	54 cents per cubic yard
Earth filling at	75 cents per cubic yard
Paving at	28 cents per square yard
Bridge stones at	60 cents per square foot

The opportunity for an enlargement of the contract, so temptingly displayed in the Surveyor's return and Street Commissioner's certificate, was only partially availed of by Devlin, as he limited his claim upon the Comptroller to the legitimate contract work of *paving*, $695 52, and 1,600 cubic yards, *filling* (not in the contract) at 39¼ cents, $625 80, amounting together to the sum of $1,321 32, which the Comptroller paid.

And here the following pertinent questions may well be asked. How happens it that the Assessors disregarded both the return of the Surveyor and the certificate from the Street Department, in reference to the amount and prices of work done, and permitted the contractor to arrange both, to suit himself? Why were not *rock removed and bridge stones furnished*, included in the bill of the contractor? The Surveyor returned such work, and the Street Commissioner certified that such was included in the contract. And why were 1,600 yards of filling allowed to be charged when 620 yards only were returned by the Surveyor? And why was the price reduced from 75 cents to 39¼ cents per cubic yard? It is true, that in this particular case, the result was more favorable to the property owners than it might have been, owing, no doubt, rather to the apprehensions of the contractor than the want of opportunity afforded by the Assessors. But, notwithstanding the favorable result in this instance, the principle involved may just as readily lead to unfavorable results in other cases.

The first item (paving) in the above statement is correct in all particulars; the last (1,600 yards filling) is an overcharge; illegal as respects the contract, and erroneous as contrasted with the Surveyor's return, which made the amount only 620 yards. To make the overcharge go down, it is presumed, with the Comptroller, it was accompanied by the following bill and affidavit.

Corporation, City of New-York,
To Charles Devlin, Dr.

To 1,600 yards gravel filling, at 39¼c. ..... $625 80.

City and County of New-York, ss.

Charles Devlin, being duly sworn, doth depose and say—That he is the contractor for the paving of Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; that he furnished labor and materials to the above amount; that the prices charged therein are fair and reasonable.

(Signed) CHARLES DEVLIN.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1856. (Signed) JOHN L. HENLEY, Commissioner Deeds.

CASE III.

Flagging northerly sidewalk of Twenty-third-street, between Second and Lexington avenues; and flagging Third-avenue sidewalks, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-streets. *This work was not advertised as required by law*; and yet a contract to do it was made with George Mountjoy, Sept. 15, 1856, and the cost amounted to $591 37.

CASE IV.

Flagging, 5 feet wide, sidewalk of Fifty-second-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue. *This work was not advertised as required by law*; and yet a contract was made with Charles Devlin, Dec. 15, 1856, and the cost of the work amounted to $745 38.

These two last contracts were clearly illegal, as made in violation of law.

CASE V.

Setting curb and gutters and flaggings, 4 feet wide, sidewalks of Fifty-second-street between Second and Third avenues. Proposals for doing this work were advertised for, the work to be done being specified as follows, viz: Earth filling, curb and gutter stones and flagging—*the prices that should be bid to include and cover all other necessary work.* The contract was awarded and confirmed to Terence Farley, the lowest bidder, and the cost of the work under his contract would have been $1,191 19. But on the completion of the work, the Surveyor returned in addition to the work contracted for, the following items: 156 cubic yards rock removed, 9,750 cubic feet, retaining wall built, and the Street Commissioner falsely certifying that the contract called for rock excavation at $2 50 per cubic yard, and retaining wall at 12 cents per cubic foot, the cost of the work was figured up by such addition, to $2,751 19. The overcharge so illegally made amounts to $1,560.

CASE VI.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging, 4 feet wide, the sidewalks in Third-avenue between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets.

The advertisement calling for proposals to do this work, set forth, among other instructions to bidders, the following specifications and terms—in language, viz:

"Estimate of work and materials required: 9,800 lineal feet curb and gutter to be furnished and set; 3,300 lineal feet curb and gutter to reset; 40,000 square feet flagging to be furnished and laid.

Contractors will state in their proposals the price per lineal foot for furnishing and setting curb and gutter, (which must include such excavation as may be necessary to set the curb and gutter and the backing of the same when set;) the price per square foot for flagging, (which must include the regulation of the sidewalks to receive the same and the furnishing of all necessary gravel.")

For this work, on the terms and specifications above quoted, Charles Devlin was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded and confirmed to him Oct. 21, 1856. The cost of the work under the contract would be $7,165 36; but on the completion of the work, the surveyor returned, besides the work contracted for, the following additional items, viz.: 4,285¾ cubic yards, earth excavated; 357⅓ cubic yards rock excavated; 3,569 cubic yards earth filling.

And the Street Commissioner certifying falsely that the contract embraced, besides *setting curb and gutter and flagging*, as originally bid for:

Rock excavation at	$2 50 per cubic yard
Earth excavation at	45 cents per cubic yard
Earth filling at	43 cents per cubic yard

The cost of the work was increased to $11,610 22 by adding such items, at the rates certified to, and that amount was paid by the Comptroller. By the terms of the advertisement, the price that should be paid for the work specified *was to include all such necessary work as excavation and filling*; and yet, by means of the above survey and certificate, an overcharge of about $4,500 was perpetrated by the contractor and paid by the Comptroller.

CASE VII.

Paving Forty-ninth-street from Sixth to Eighth avenues, and laying a crosswalk at the westerly side of Sixth-avenue. Proposals for doing this work were advertised for by the Street Commissioner, and the following is an extract from the advertisement, respecting the terms and specifications to be regarded by bidders: "The Surveyor's estimate of the probable amount of work and materials required, by which bids will be tested, is as follows:

4,500 square yards paving.
168 square feet of bridge stones.

Contractors will state in their proposals the prices of the following work and materials as before described for paving, per square yard—*this price to include the necessary gravel and sanding as specified; also, the fitting and repairing the manholes of the sewer.*"

For the work, Conklin Sharpe was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded and confirmed to him July 19, 1856, and was subsequently assigned by him to John Fitzpatrick. Cost of the work under said contract would be $1,751 25; but on completion of the work the Surveyor returned, besides the work embraced in the contract, the following items, viz.:

20 cubic yards rock excavation.
270 square feet bridge stones relaid.
500 cubic yards macadamized stone removed.
2½ feet new curb stone.
12½ feet new gutter stone.
600 feet curb stone reset.
2,300 feet gutter stone reset.
5 manholes reset.

And the Street Commissioner falsely certifying that the contract embraced, besides the paving and bridge stones originally bid for, the following items, viz.:

Rock excavation at $2 per cubic yard.
Setting curb and gutter at 50 cents per running foot.
Relaying bridge stones at 8 cents per square foot.
Macadamized stone removed at $1 50 per cubic yard.
Manholes reset at $5 each.

The cost of the work was increased to $2,595 35, by adding such items at the rates certified to; while, in fact, the amount paid by the Comptroller was still more, reaching the astonishing amount of $12,823 10. How this extraordinary discrepancy occurred is not apparent on the face of the papers in the case, in the hands of the Collectors of Assessments. Altogether, the difference of cost to the property owners by the terms of the contract made with Conklin Sharpe, and the rates upon which it was settled with the Bowery Bank, to whom Fitzpatrick assigned, is $1,071 85 against the property owners, *and the difference to the Treasury by the over-payment of the Comptroller is* $10,000.

CASE VIII.

Regulating, setting curb and gutter-stones and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-Second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue. The advertisement in this case specified as work to be done: rock excavation, earth excavation, curb and gutter, and flagging.

Work was awarded, Oct. 22, 1856, to Terence Farley, the lowest bidder, and the cost of the work on his bid was estimated at $4,151. Contract, however, was made with John McGrane, June 5, 1857, (which was just about the time the work was finished,) at the following prices:

For rock excavation	75 cents per cubic yard.
For earth excavation	10 cents per cubic yard.
For setting curb and gutter	42 cents per running foot.
For flagging	10 cents per square,

and the cost of the work under his contract was $6,717 30.

Subsequently McGrane assigned his contract to Patrick Treacey. Neither the original award nor the subsequent contract were ever confirmed by the Common Council. On the completion of the work the Surveyor returned, in addition to the work contracted for, 5,500 cubic feet of wall and 70 feet of culvert; and Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, on the 10th day of June, 1857, (five days after date of contract,) gave a certificate that the work was properly done and completed, and that the specifications and prices of the work contained in the contract were as follows, viz.:

For rock excavation, 75 cents per cubic yard.
For earth excavation, 10 cents per cubic yard.
For setting curb and gutter, 50 cents per running foot.
For flagging, 11 cents per square foot.
For wall, 25 cents per cubic foot.
For culverts, $1 per running foot.

Upon this superfluous return of the Surveyor, and this false and fraudulent certificate of the Deputy Street Commissioner, the cost figures up to $8,384 78, by adding said items of wall and culvert at the rates certified to; and yet the amount rendered to the Comptroller was even more, being $9,689 78. How the discrepancy occurs cannot be ascertained by the papers in the case, in the hands of the Collectors of Assessments. The excess of cost in this case, over what the original award to Terence Farley would have amounted to, is between $4,700 and $5,800, and the difference between the legal cost under the contract with McGrane, and the amount claimed by his assignee, Patrick Treacey, is about $2,972, against the property assessed.

The case cited in report of 11th inst. estimated more particularly the frauds of giving contracts to others than the lowest bidders, contrary to law, and the altering the face of contracts on the contract book in the Street Department, resulting always in an increase of cost to the property owners. The fraud exhibited in the cases now cited consist mainly in falsely certifying the terms and specifications of recorded contracts, instead of altering them on the books, resulting, however, in a like increase to property owners. Cases exhibiting these various kinds of frauds are numerous on the records of the Street Department, always resulting in like manner against the interest of the property-owner, and sometimes of the treasury, in amounts varying from hundreds to thousands of dollars. The undersigned does not deem it necessary, however, to enumerate cases beyond what he has already done to elucidate the particular manner of the perpetration; believing that he has shown enough to insure the future attention of the Common Council and the citizens owning property on the line of street improvements, to the manner in which such improvements are contracted for and the cost of their execution.

On an examination and inspection of original bids on file in this office, very distinct traces of alterations in the figures are apparent in some instances, the character of which leads almost certainly to the conclusion that the alterations were made to shape such bids more advantageously for securing the award. And as the undersigned has the best of reasons for believing so, he has no doubt that such alterations were made upon a knowledge of the character of the bids of others relative to the same work, which would warrant the inference that means and opportunities have been found in the Street Department to inspect the bids for the benefit of favorites, before the regular opening of them for award. Such transactions, though seemingly militating against the interests of the contractor availing himself of them, rather than against the property interest, are wrong if not illegal, as involving partiality which will always be presumed upon by the party and lead to the granting of other favors on a final settlement, which will be sure to count against the property-holders, as is plain enough to comprehend from the evidence of the cases cited.

These various kinds of irregular, illegal and fraudulent operations which have been developed in the making, performing and payment of contracts in connection with the Street and other Departments, clearly indicate that some further checks and guards, by ordinance or otherwise, should be provided to protect the treasury and the individual property owner from further loss in future improvements; and, in the opinion of the undersigned, many of the cases of overpayment made in consequence of the misrepresentation and fraud practiced upon the Comptroller, present fair grounds for recovery from the parties of the amounts so wrongfully obtained from the treasury and property-owners.

In order more fully to understand the kind and nature of the checks needed, the undersigned will here give a programme of the proceedings in reference to street improvements from the original ordinance, directing the same to be made to the final payment by the Comptroller. The first step after the passage of the ordinance is a preliminary survey upon which an estimate of cost can be made, and if the amount exceed $250, a contract must be made, and proposals for doing the work should be advertised for and the bids handed in to the Street Department by the day designated, and on that day opened by the Street Commissioner in the presence of the Comptroller. A calculation is then made from the prices of each bid, based upon the preliminary estimate of work to be done, and the bidder whose prices show the lowest aggregate cost is entitled to the award. The award so made is then communicated by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council, recommending its confirmation to the party designated as the lowest bidder. After confirmation by the Common Council and Mayor, a contract should be made in due form at the Street Department, by and between the Street Commissioner and the said lowest bidder, and recorded in the Department, and a duplicate of it filed with the Comptroller. As the work progresses, the Inspector (if one be appointed on the work) should report to the Street Department from time to time the manner in which the work is performed and the Surveyor appointed on the work, also from time to time render an account of work done, upon which, if all things be correct, the contractor becomes entitled to draw from the Treasury 70 per cent. of the amount of work so returned as done, the remaining 30 per cent. being payable to him on full completion of the contract. On completion of the work and final return of Surveyor, the Street Commissioner annexes to said return a certificate of the terms and specifications of the contract as recorded, and transmits the two to the Assessors, who, from those vouchers, make out a list of the property assessed and the amount to be collected from each property owner, to cover the sum total of cost under the contract, together with the expenses attendant thereon for Surveyor's, Inspector's, Assessors' and Collector's fees and for advertising.

This list of the Assessors, together with the aforesaid final return of Surveyor and certificate of Street Commissioner, is then transmitted to the Common Council for confirmation; after which the papers should be, and have been always, anterior to the time of the undersigned as Street Commissioner, returned to the Street Department for examination and transcript into ledger of the Assessors' statement of cost, by means of which an account is kept particularly with each piece of work under contract. Finally the said assessment list, together with accompanying vouchers, are transmitted to the Collectors of Assessments for the collection of the sums assessed.

By a comparison of the proceedings as detailed in the several cases cited, with the programme here set forth, it will be apparent where and how the irregularities and frauds are committed, and the means of checking the like in future will more readily suggest themselves. With this view the undersigned would respectfully recommend to your honorable body that amendments of the ordinances respecting the Street and other Departments be made to provide to a greater degree that security which is due to the treasury and property-owners in matters involving so great expenditure of money as street improvements.

First—As a check upon the wrong committed by a private inspection of bids before the regular opening thereof, the undersigned would recommend that duplicates of each bid should be filed with the Mayor, and that he, in connection with the Comptroller, be present at the opening of the bids.

Second—As a check upon any alteration of the contract and upon the issue of any fraudulent certificate as to its terms and specifications, as well as to provide the best means possible of enabling the Common Council and the Mayor to ascertain the correctness of the assessment lists presented to them for confirmation, he would recommend that duplicate copies of every contract be filed with the Clerk of the Common Council and the Mayor as now is done with the Comptroller.

Third—To prevent any excess of assessments based upon the returns of Surveyors, and to secure greater correctness in the calculations of the assessment lists, he would recommend, first, that the Surveyors be required to survey and return only such work as shall be included in the contract, which will also prove a considerable saving to the property owners, in the way of fees; and secondly, that the Assessors be required to transmit the assessment lists made up by them to the Street Department for examination and comparison with contract, before such lists shall be transmitted to your honorable body for confirmation.

Fourth—To further reduce the cost of street improvements to property owners, he would recommend that the present system of inspection be ent rely done away with and a bureau of inspection added to the Street Department, to consist of not exceeding five Inspectors, who shall possess every requisite ability to judge of the character of all kinds of work embraced in street improvements. The expense of such a bureau, even at a liberal salary to such competent Inspectors, would not amount to a tithe of the expense now incurred by the appointment of all sorts of incompetent persons to that duty. A bureau so organized would also have a good effect by influencing the progress of the work and thereby preventing the large excess of time now usually consumed by contractors in the performance of their work.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

A communication was received from R. Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution on the reorganization of the Finance Department under the new charter. He suggests that the Board particularize such parts as they want information on. Ordered printed.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of granting to the State Women's Hospital Society the block of ground bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, as a site for their building. Laid over.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of donating $2,000 in aid of the funds of the American Female Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless. Laid over.

After some other business, the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

To the Tax-payers of the City of New-York.

The undersigned, having been frequently called upon by citizens and tax-payers to state why it is that the investigation into the corruptions of the Finance Department, commenced by him, has been discontinued, feels it his duty to state to the public at large the causes which have led to a discontinuance of the work.

The examination which was made by the Committee of the late Board was extended as far as the appropriation would allow; and the result of their labors was set forth in a lengthy report presented to the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 22, 1857.

That report stated the following facts: That the books of the Finance Department were full of errors and delinquencies. That the amount of stocks due by the City and the amount of the bonds issued as shown by the books, differed largely from the statements published by the Comptroller. That large sums, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars, were due the City by defaulting officers and from other sources. That the Department of Arrears in the Comptroller's office was in a disgraceful condition; that large deficiencies and defalcations were revealed there, and that returns of collecting officers were never audited nor examined after they reached the office of the Comptroller. These announcements served only to excite in the public mind at the time some little astonishment that such things existed, and a publication which appeared at the time, emanating from the general book-keeper in the Finance Department, pronouncing the report a false and garbled statement, created in the minds of many, both in and out of the Common Council, a feeling that Mr. FLAGG's office had been misrepresented. Mr. FLAGG himself refused to pay for the services of the accountant employed by the Committee, and his employes exerted their influence, first to crush the report, and secondly to defeat all propositions for the continuance of the investigation. It was, however, continued by me at an expense of nearly $700; and now, for a further proof of all its statements, your attention is invited to the testimony of Mr. FLAGG, when summoned before a Committee of the new Board:

"I am Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; I know that several errors in money matters exist in my office—I mean errors of all descriptions relating to accounts; no particular error occurs to me now; ours is not an office where money is deposited, but a collection office where money is placed till it is deposited in the Treasury of the City; our business simply relates to keeping accounts; I think some one has failed to perform those duties in my office that came under his charge."

Had that investigation been continued, Mr. FLAGG and the public at large would not only have known who it was that "failed to perform those duties," but he would have known the true amount of all those errors which he said he knew to exist. If Mr. FLAGG knew that errors existed in money matters in his Department, why has he kept it concealed so long, and why did he refuse to pay the accountant who exposed all these errors, and then, when the examination was dropped, turn around and employ a friend of his own to do what the accountant employed by the Committee was so successfully doing? If he had no right to pay the first one, he has no right to pay the second. Hear what he say in his evidence:

"I have got an experienced person with Mr. CADY, one of my clerks, to examine the books and papers, and discover, if possible, how and where the discrepancy between the accounts exists; they will also see whether extra sums were paid out of the office, where money is sought to be improperly got at, to find something which may throw light on the mystery; we think we can elicit facts better by ourselves in the office than by getting a Committee to look over the books; it is difficult to say in what way the frauds might be perpetrated; I discovered in the Fifty-seventh-street contract where a fraud of $4,000 existed."

Mr. FLAGG did not discover the fraud of $4,000 referred to. It was discovered by the accountant employed by me, and reported to Mr. FLAGG. The over-payment of $9,000 to Mr. ERBEN on the Canal-street opening, reported by the Street Commissioner, Mr. D. D. CONOVER, was also discovered by this accountant, and Mr. FLAGG is responsible not only for this error, but also the over-payment to sundry parties of about $3,000, beside Mr. ERBEN'S, on the same work.

Again Mr. FLAGG says:

"J. B. SMITH has failed to act up to his trust; it is some time since I discovered this; I could not say exactly what time, but it was about the time of the failure of the Bowery Bank; it was the failure of the Bowery Bank that enabled me to discover the frauds; notes were found deposited there for large amounts, and J. B. SMITH was responsible for them; he used to adjust the accounts in our office; the person who adjusts the accounts could arrange matters so with the contractors for different works through the City that he might have part of the money that was once paid to them for any work paid over again; I suspect that this is the way the money passed from my office; several of the vouchers that were intrusted to the care of SMITH are not on their proper files, nor can I discover where they are; I cannot state whether SMITH might have made mistakes intentionally or not; I could not find the vouchers at the time I made my report."

Why does not Mr. FLAGG mention here wherein and what Mr. SMITH was delinquent in? Let the public understand. "The person who adjusts the accounts" (this Mr. SMITH) was a clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, at $1,200 salary, taken by Mr. FLAGG and put in the most responsible position in the whole Finance Department—the Auditor of the trust accounts. If Mr. FLAGG needed a person in that important position, should he not have applied to the Common Council for an extra clerk, and not taken him from the Department of Arrears, which is in such a deplorable condition, particularly when an Auditor is already provided by law—Mr. TIMPSON, who now fills it? An ex-Mayor of New-York informed the undersigned that he told Mr FLAGG some time ago of the delinquencies of his favorite, Mr. SMITH. Again Mr. FLAGG says:

"I did not apprehend anything wrong until the time the Bowery Bank failure occurred and the disclosures connected with it were made."

In view of the fact that I was not permitted to prosecute the work that I had undertaken—undertaken only with the view to perform my duty as a member of the Common Council, in the faithful discharge of which I have destroyed my POLITICAL popularity, for which I care not—I feel that I have the right to ask of the Committee to require of Mr FLAGG, under oath, an answer to the following queries: When did Mr. FLAGG first become acquainted with the charges made by a former employer of Mr. SMITH, now resident in this City, of his frauds and defalcations while in his employ, or the employ of a company in North Carolina? Also, when he first became acquainted with the fact of SMITH'S purchase of property in Yonkers, his purchase of fast horses and of a yacht? When these questions are answered, the public can best judge whether Mr FLAGG had occasion to apprehend anything wrong before the failure of the Bowery Bank. There is now no longer room for doubt or delay. Mr. FLAGG, in allowing himself to be deceived, has brought the Finance Department into a deplorable condition. That he is honest, no man can for a moment doubt. That he is too far advanced in years, and physically incompetent to discharge the laborious duties of that office, and at the same time maintain a contest with the conflicting Railroad interests in Wall-street, there can be little doubt. The recent developments, and his own admissions thus far, show conclusively that the contractors have had a fat time of it during his Administration. And his evidence alone is sufficient to demonstrate the necessity of a speedy prosecution of the work commenced by the late Common Council, notwithstanding Mr. FLAGG says to members of the present Board, it is all nonsense to prosecute the investigation. If there be anything wrong in his Department—and he says he knows there is—should not disinterested parties, professional accountants employed by the Common Council, be the proper parties to take hold of the investigation, and not the clerks under the control of the Comptroller.

I now leave the whole matter in the charge of those who have the care of the public interest, satisfied that my report and statements, having been confirmed by Mr. FLAGG himself under the solemnity of an oath, that the public will demand that the Common Council take up the investigation where it was dropped, and complete it thoroughly and fully, trusting that our worthy and efficient Mayor, elected on the principles of reform, will not allow the good cause to sink,

HOMER FRANKLIN,
Chairman of the Committee of the late Board.

[Advertisement.]

DID YOU EVER?—NO, I NEVER!—Witnessed such enthusiasm as greets the new American Drama nightly at Barnum's Museum. "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War Path," has been a most extraordinary success. It is a thrilling piece—a gloriously national piece—and it stirs every bosom with its deep interest and active patriotism.

[Advertisement]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. CHANFRAU is taking the City by storm. Night after night the favorite National is crowded to overflowing. To-night is to be unusually mirthful here. CHANFRAU'S "Novelty," and "Mose in California," and the drama of "Captain Kyd." Go early.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 25.

$6,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60...100	85	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	80
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s. 102	150	do	80½
1,000 Indiana St. 5s... 81¾	100	do	stw 80½
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..83	89½	100	do	s10 80½
500 N. Car. State 6s.. 95	200	do	b10 80¾
$4,000 Missouri State 6s. 85	885	do	80¾
10,000 do ...b10 85¼	750	do	s10 80¾
20,000 do ...b15 85¼	200	do	s20 80¾
5,000 do ...s20 85	50	do	s5 80¾
2,500 Louisiana St. 6s.. 90	350	do	80¾
7,000 Cal. State 7s..... 14	50	do	b60 80½
5,000 N.Y. State 5s, '58.100¼	100	do	b60 80½
12,500 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s. 97¼	75	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	29½
1,000 N.Y.Cen Bds., '76 94¾	50	La C. & Mil. RR.	b30 12
5,000 do ...b60 95¾	228	do	b3 12
5,000 E.R. & 2d M. Bds. 89½	400	do	s30 11¾
5,000 do ...s60 89	500	do	b10 12
5,000 do ...s60 88½	113	C. B. & Quincy RR.	61
17,000 E.R. 3d M. Bs. '83 70½	300	Erie Railroad	s30 21½
3,000 do ...s30 70¾	100	do	s30 21¾
13,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75 45	113	do	21¾
4,000 Erie R.R.C.Bs.'71 40	700	do	21¾
2,000 do ...41	100	do	b10 21¾
22,000 M.C.R.R 8 per ct.	400	do	21¾
1st Mt. S. F. C. Bs. 94	150	do	b60 21¾
2,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs. 92¾	100	Harlem R. R.	6
8,000 do ...s60 93	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	57
1,000 La C. & M.L.G.b. 47	775	Reading R. R.	s3 57
30,000 do ...s60 48	600	do	b30 57
3,000 do ...s30 48	100	do	56¾
1,000 Ga & Ch.2d m.b's 80¾	500	do	s30 56¾
50 Mechanics' Bank...109	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	56¾
20 Bank Commerce...100½	110	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20
15 Bank N. America. 100	50	do	20¼
55 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 111	10	Panama Railroad	89¾
100 do ...s60 110¾	490	do	90
20 Penn Coal Co..... 72	25	do	b30 90½
525 Cumb. Coal Co....s3 15⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 95½
95 do ...s3 15¾	50	do	b3 95
15 Pacific Mail Stm.Co. 67½	100	do	s10 95
240 Cl. & Tol. R. R. opg 41¾	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	89
500 do ...b30 41¾	137	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	74½
300 do ...opg 41¾	250	do	74
50 do ...41¾	30	Ch. & R. Island R.	69
100 do ...b30 41¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s..... 93¾	100	N.Y. Cent. R.R.	b10 80¾
9,000 Mo. St. 6s. 85½	220	La Ce. & Mil. R.	12
5,000 N. Car. State 6s. 94	200	do	b30 12¼
5,000 Ken. State 6s....103	100	do	s30 12
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 89¾	100	Panama Railroad	90
1,000 Illinois F'd Bds. 95	410	Illinois Cent. R.R.	95
5,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s 88½	100	Erie R. R.	21¾
5,000 Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st Mtg. S F C.R. 94	50	do	s10 21¾
8,000 Erie R Con. Bs. '71 41	1000	do	21¾
10,000 La Ce & M.L.G.b. 50	500	do	b30 21¾
50 Cumb. Coal Co.. s60 15¾	500	do	21¾
250 do ...15¾	1090	do	b30 22
145 Pacific Mail St. Co. 67¾	200	do	b3 22
10 do ...67¾	200	do	b3 22
150 do ...67¾	100	Harlem Railroad	6¾
45 Chic. & Rock I.R.R. 68½	250	Reading R. R.	57
25 do ...b30 69	400	do	stw 57
	78	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	74¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 84½
$1,000 N. Y. & Harlem Railroad 7s	Int. add. 73½
$2,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 30½
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R.7s.	Int. add. 45
$2,000 Chic. St. P. & F. du L. 1st m. 7s.	Int. add. 30½
$1,000 La Crosse & Milwau. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 6
$5,000 Chic. & Miss. R. R. 2d m	Int. add. 29½
$5,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 1st m	Int. add. 39
$3,000 Hudson River R. R. Bonds	Int. add. 47½
$10,000 Indianapolis & Cincinnati R.R.	Int. add. 73¼
$3,000 Detroit, Monroe & Toledo R.R.	Int. add. 50
$3,000 Chic., St. P. & Fond du Lac R.7s.	Int. add. 31
$4,000 Northern Indiana R.R. 7s	Int. add. 64
$9,000 Gal. & Chic. R. R. 1st. m. 7s	Int. add. 91
$6,000 Mercer County, Ill., 6 per cent	Int. add. 49
$7,000 Berlintown (Marquette Co. W.) 8s.	Int. add. 40
$500 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.	Int. add. 70½
$1,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.	Int. add. 71¼
$2,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.	Int. add. 71¾
$500 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 91
10 shares Hanover Bank	81½
15 shares Artisans' Bank	75@76
20 shares Commonwealth Bank	87
10 shares Bank of Commerce	100¾
10 shares Continental Bank	95¾
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	67¾
40 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. Co	12¼
6 shares American Express Co	91½
17 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co	105
200 shares Erie Railroad	21½
10 shares Continental Bank	96
50 shares Chatham Bank	57¼
8 shares Nassau Bank	95
10 shares Metropolitan Bank	103½
150 shares Williamsburg City Bank	103½
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	126
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	125¾
20 shares New World Fire Ins. Co.	89¾
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	94¾
50 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co.	173
28 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	165
20 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	149¾
20 shares Home Ins. Co.	144¾
10 shares Home Ins. Co.	145
20 shares Neapolitan Ins. Co.	100¾
5 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.	95¼
15 shares Bridgeport City Ins. Co., per share	$12
500 shares South. Pac. R., ($5 paid in) per share	$1⅛
7 shares New-York Ice Company	41

MONDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 23, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement, Jan. 16:

Increase of Capital	$632,000
Increase in Loans	1,698,880
Increase in Specie	617,885
Decrease in Circulation	13,283
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,799,927

The Mechanics' Banking Association is again reporting, which accounts for the addition to Capital and part of the increase in Loans this week. Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, the average exchanges